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THE REVOLUTION.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Refusal of the President to Surrender Fort Sumter.

Major Anderson Ordered to Defend it to the Last.

A Bloody Battle Between the South Carolinians and Federal Forces Expected.

Reported Outrages of the Secessionists on the Mississippi River.

Defeat of the Crittenden Adjustment in the Senate.

Speeches of Messrs. Simmons and Anthony in the Senate.

MR. GARNETT'S SPEECH ON THE CRISIS.

THE GEORGIA STATE CONVENTION.

Tender of the First Division of New York Troops to Gov. Morgan,

&c., &c., &c.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Fort Sumter Not to be Surrendered—Instructions to Major Anderson to Defend it to the Last.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1861.

The President adheres to his position in regard to the forts in Charleston harbor, and *emphatically refuses to surrender Fort Sumter*, and will so inform Col. Hayne, the special Commissioner from South Carolina, *who came here to demand its unconditional surrender*.

Lieut. Talbot, one of Major Anderson's commissioners, leaves this afternoon, with special instructions to Major Anderson. The exact nature of these instructions is not known, but enough is known to state positively that *he is to maintain his present status, and defend the fort in every emergency*.

The President informed Col. Hayne, in his interview yesterday, that any communication he had to make must be made in writing. Col. Hayne has therefore been engaged to-day in preparing a letter to the President, setting forth the complaints of his people, and their demands respecting Fort Sumter. I stated yesterday pretty fully what those demands were. Up to eight o'clock this evening the President had not received the letter. When it is received the President will answer it promptly and unequivocally.

As I have repeatedly said, the President has taken his position in regard to the affairs in Charleston, and has deliberately made up his mind as to the course he intends to pursue, *and under no circumstances will he surrender Fort Sumter to the authorities of South Carolina*. Unless the surrender is made, Col. Hayne says *oceans of blood will be spilt*.

The instructions to Major Anderson were completed to-day. Quite a number of Southern men have called upon the President to know what the nature of the instructions were, and to urge upon the President to prevent a collision between the federal and State authorities. The President required no urging to adopt such a policy. In no instance, or under no circumstance, will the government be the aggressor. They will act strictly on the defensive. If, however, the authorities repeat their offences, as in the case of the Star of the West, there will be no alternative left but to open the batteries and silence them at whatever cost. His instructions are clear and explicit. There is no ambiguity in them.

Lieutenant Hall has left for New York. He will return on Friday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1861.

There is a report here to-night that Fort Pickens has been taken by Florida State troops. It needs confirmation. Also that the frigate Macedonian is bound to Pensacola, in which case she will have to stand the fire of Fort McRae, which is capable of sinking her.

Although the President is determined to treat Colonel Hayne, of South Carolina, as he did the other Commissioners from that State, with dignified informality, I am informed a Senator who has just left for the South states that, although Mr. Buchanan refuses to receive officially a commissioner from any single seceding State, he will not withhold his official recognition from an authorized ambassador from a confederacy of seceding States.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed some important nominations. The Collectorship of Charleston was locked up in the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Clay, of Alabama, who retired from the Senate as a secessionist on Monday, has never called a meeting of the committee, but to-morrow there will be one, and the subject of the Collectorship of Charleston will be considered.

The President has not yet decided about his Cabinet appointments. Mr. Greenwood, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and ex-Congressman from Arkansas—a strong Union man—is urged for Secretary of the Interior.

The telegraph is burthened with communications to the South, warning people there to abandon all hope of conciliation. Virginia and Kentucky have been particularly appealed to. On the other hand, the Northwest is urged to stand by the Union now more firmly than ever. Despatches to Ohio, Illinois and Iowa, forwarded to-night, will set the war spirit there already aroused into a blaze. Fresh intelligence from Mississippi of interruption and indignities to Western steamboats and passengers, add fuel to the excitement. We have reports that one steamboat has been stopped, that others have been subjected to rigid examination, that worthy citizens have been sent back, and that cannon have been planted on the banks of the river to enforce the decree of the Commonwealth of Mississippi.

Mr. Gurley, of Ohio, in his speech to-day, inflammatory as it was, made statements about affairs on the Mississippi that are verified by facts. The real fight, it is predicted, may be on the banks of that river before March, and not either in South Carolina or the Capitol, imminent as the danger is at both those points.

The condition of the public mind in Virginia portends the most alarming consequences. As Virginia goes so goes the entire belt of frontier States. A band of noble-hearted conservatives, who love the Union and foresee the most dire calamities consequent upon its destruction, are doing everything in their power throughout that State to stay the prevailing excitement, and give a wise direction to the constituted official action of Virginia. But after all little good is to be expected from their efforts if they are not sustained by the calm and Union loving people outside of the central hotbeds of the disunion excitement. The people everywhere should arouse themselves in the Northern and Northwest parts of our country, and come to the aid of those who are laboring here and in other important points to save the nation from impending calamities. Let them unite in hundreds and thousands without delay throughout the free States, and pass resolutions in favor of the prompt adoption of Crittenden's resolutions, and the echo of their patriotic voices will at once resound through the halls of Congress, and the country will be saved. If this is not done the Union is gone forever, and we shall at once embark upon the shoreless and bottomless sea of bloody revolution.

The administration is rapidly relieving itself of the traitors in the camp, but there are still many occupants of office who are secretly conspiring to break up the Union, and making use of official influence and mail facilities to accomplish that object. But the President and members of Cabinet agree in the propriety and necessity of requiring all officials to take the oath of fidelity to the constitution anew. An order to that effect, it is said, will appear in a few days, and all those who refuse to take an oath of fidelity to the country and constitution, will be invited to vacate their places without delay.

The speech of Gov. Floyd, at Richmond, wherein he attempts to reveal the secrets of the Cabinet, is severely commented on by all parties. Such a thing never was heard of before in this or any other country. The statements which he makes are garbled and misrepresented to suit his own purposes. He was aware that the President could not contradict them, and hence it is that it is the more despicable.

A large number of Union savers arrived this evening from New York and are stopping at Willard's. Among them are A. T. Stewart and Henry Hilton.

General Dix has entered upon his duties as Secretary of the Treasury. He attended a Cabinet meeting yesterday. Mr. Rodman, chief clerk, has been commissioned as Assistant Secretary *ad interim*, in place of Mr. Clayton, retired.

The defeat of Crittenden's compromise creates intense feeling. Although the pending motion is to reconsider, yet there is no hope of the resurrection of the cherished measure of the venerable Kentuckian. Nearly every moderate democrat declares that "now the thing is up, and we must prepare for the worst." There has not been so much excitement on hardly any subject as upon this for many days.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1861.

The Senate to-day, by a vote of twenty-five to twenty three, flung Crittenden's much talked of amendment overboard, and decided, under the lead of Senator Clark, of New Hampshire, that the constitution of the United States needs no amendment.

The attempt to take up the Kansas bill was defeated by the necessary absence of Senator Wilkinson, and for the same reason the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill was put off. Kansas was specially assigned for Friday next.

The speech of Senator Simmons, of R. I., to-day was strongly for the Union and the laws, and many of its passages were loudly applauded by the galleries. Mr. Mason being in the chair, no motion was made to clear them.

In the House to-day, Mr. Gurley, of Ohio, made an out and out war speech, indicating what the policy of the Northwest will be if the South close the mouth of the Mississippi river. Agreeing in position with Western democrats, he said Louisiana would become a desert, and New Orleans would be turned into a frog pond.

Senator Hunter has given notice that he will call up the Deficiency bill to-morrow. It will pass without much debate.

The speech of Mr. Morris, of Illinois, to-day, was not only in favor of executing the laws, but was the severest attack upon the President ever uttered.

Alfred Ely, republican, and John Cochrane, democrat, will visit the President to-morrow, and present the resolutions of the Legislature of the Empire State tendering her military and treasure for the national defence. The prompt action of General Sandford in tendering his splendid command for immediate service, strikes terror into the ranks of the secessionists, for they have witnessed in this city, on two occasions, the gallant Seventh regiment—a creditable specimen of General Sandford's First Division.

A remarkable scene was presented in the Senate to-day. Every republican voted for the constitution and the enforcement of the laws; while Mr. Crittenden, who fought the republicans on that very Bell-Everett platform in the recent Presidential campaign voted against it. This action of the Senate not coming up to the demands of those who are terrified by the insanity of secessionists, together with the probable repudiation by the administration of the insulting demand of South Carolina, that the flag of the United States shall not wave over the fortresses of the country, will undoubtedly precipitate matters much sooner than was supposed. The movement of the Northern States, in establishing themselves upon a war footing, is gratifying evidence here that the Northern lion is shaking his Maine. There is no denying the fact that we are on the verge of a war, and the sooner the people of the United States, who mean to sustain the Union and execute the laws, understand the facts the better.

From every part of the South we get intelligence that the Southern States are active for secession, and are making military preparations for some purpose. Some say to sustain South Carolina, and others declare that it is being done to prevent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln.

Gentlemen who have arrived here to-day from Richmond, Va., state that the citizens are arming and uniforming and drilling, and say boldly that they are preparing to attack the Capitol. The lovers of the Union should not be deceived.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1861.

The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed the appointment of Mr. Taylor, Chief Clerk of the New York Post Office, as Postmaster.

The minority reports have not yet all been made from the Committee of Thirty-three. Mr. Love, of Georgia, and Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, unite on something like the Crittenden basis. Messrs. Nelson and Ferry have each presented their views. Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, withdraws his assent to the majority report, for the reason that the Southern members have generally retired from the committee, thereby showing an unwillingness to accept anything the North could yield in the way of compromise.

The minority report, signed by the Representatives of the Pacific coast, Messrs. Burch and Stout, declares the requisite vote for constitutional amendments by this Congress cannot be had, and since there is such a contrariety of views and opinions among members of the same party as leave no hope from their action which would meet all demands, they are willing to refer the matters of difference between the North and South to the source of federal power and to the delegates elected with a view direct to their settlement. They concur in many of the measures recommended by the majority and report a resolution additional to theirs. This resolution received fourteen votes, while fifteen voted against it in the Committee, and proposes to call a National Constitutional Convention.

Col. Hayne, commissioner from South Carolina, has, it is understood, moderated his views since his arrival here. He will remain here several days.

The opinion is almost unanimous in secession circles that all collision for the present should be studiously avoided. Col. Hayne has been daily counselling with the leaders of the secession movement, who are opposed to precipitating hostilities.

It is believed that strong representations have been made within two days past urging the authorities of South Carolina to afford Major Anderson every facility for marketing and other domestic supplies.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1861.

Arrival of General Dix—Abuses in the Treasury Department—Dark and Gloomy Prospect at the South—No Hopes from Congressional Imbecility—The President Powerless—Mr. Seward's Speech, &c.

Secretary of the Treasury Dix arrived in Washington last night. His presence is much needed. Everything has been left at sixes and sevens by Thomas. Segar smoking, newspaper reading, and idle chat constitute the principal occupation of the greater number of the clerks, while business is utterly neglected. Letters from merchants and capitalists remain unanswered, and of the five millions of dollars of Treasury notes, for which the money was paid in three weeks since, only about one-third have actually been issued and forwarded to lenders. Things under Cobb have been gradually sinking from bad to worse, until the commonest requirements of business decency are scouted. The complaints from New York are endless, but have heretofore received no attention.

Holders of Treasury notes becoming due are of course compelled to send them to Washington to collect the amount and interest. But will it be believed that the custom has grown up of cancelling the notes and not paying the interest or acknowledging the receipt of letters until after a lapse of four, five, six and even ten days, during which time the further interest which should accrue is lost! Yet, when Mr. Thomas was remonstrated with on this and kindred subjects by some of your New York people, he contented himself with writing impudent and vexatious replies, unworthy of a government representative.

As for the stealing operations that have been going on everywhere, investigating committees must get to work in a more effective manner than heretofore to ferret out the truth. It is now said that the heads of information upon which the Covode Committee acted last session, and which were intended to damage the President, were actually supplied by Secretary Floyd, for the purpose of diverting attention from his own department. It may be remembered that not a hint at the malfeasances in the War Department transpired throughout the whole course of the evidence.

General Dix is so well known as an active business man as well as a gentleman of the most unspotted integrity, that it is believed he will either make a clean sweep of the idlers and rascals in the Treasury building, or else reform their habits entirely. Clayton must be the first to go. His unpopularity and the distrust in which he is held exceed all bounds. He is trusted by no one.

Things look dark here to-day. The utter inactivity of Congress stupifies those who otherwise would have some hopes. The House of Representatives is an assemblage governed by wooden nutmeg Christianity, with all the cant and hypocrisy of the worst Puritan elements. National men are discouraged. Southern leaders reiterate that outside of South Carolina, even in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, the Union sentiment prevails in the hearts of the people; but that it cannot be got at. It is buried in a present triumph of feverish, demagogic secessionism. All eyes have been turned towards Washington, but here nothing is done. Mr. Buchanan has but a few weeks more to remain in office, and can neither act upon hopes or fears, as he would be enabled to do if his term were but half expired. He is next to powerless, though his intentions are good, and he is surrounded by comparatively able men. Stanton and Dix alone might have aided the country greatly if they had been in office earlier; and then there is General Scott, who is indefatigable. I fear it is all in vain.

Seward's speech is regarded as characteristic of the trimming nature of the man. Republicans say he recants and draws back from the ground he has held for twenty years, while democrats accuse him of partially yielding for the purpose of gaining time. That it is opposed to coercion and civil war is its main good feature.

IMPORTANT DESPATCHES TO THE COMMANDER OF THE GULF SQUADRON.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15, 1861.

Consul Pickens went to Vera Cruz this morning, bearing important despatches from Washington to the commander of the Gulf Squadron. It is rumored they were for a concentration of the fleets at the mouths of the Mississippi and the harbor of Pensacola.

THE GEORGIA STATE CONVENTION.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan. 16, 1861.

The Convention met at ten o'clock. Judge Benning was chosen temporary Chairman. Subsequently, George W. Crawford was elected President by acclamation, and A. R. Lamar, of Muscogee, was elected Secretary.

A committee was appointed to wait on Commissioner Orr, of South Carolina, and Shorter, of Alabama, and request them to communicate with the Convention, also to accept seats.

The convention adjourned until to-morrow.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14, 1861.

Six companies of New Orleans military arrived this morning from the Arsenal of Baton Rouge, leaving the barracks garrisoned by State troops.

Major Haskin, with the United States forces, has left for St. Louis. A regiment of regular State infantry is being rapidly formed to garrison the fortification.

The reported seizure of the cutter Washington at Algiers is incorrect. No seizure is contemplated.

The Fire Department are forming into military companies.

No coercion is anticipated here against seceding States.

Preparations and plans for the organization of a Southern republic are proceeding quietly.

The volunteers here are daily drilling, and reinforcements are surrounding the forts.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Jan. 16, 1861.

The House Committee on Federal Relations reported on Mr. Smith's resolutions that it is inexpedient for the federal government, under existing circumstances, to make any additional military force, inasmuch as it would be liable to misconstruction, and tend to create uneasiness in the public mind; and requesting the Governor to obtain immediate information for the purposes of the general government with respect to strengthening the military force in the arsenals, &c., in Virginia. No action was taken on the report of the committee, granted leave to sit during the session to consider the important information recently received. Their report is understood to be the basis of adjustment, drawn up by Mr. Pryor, and approved by the leading men of both parties at Washington.

The proceedings of the Senate are unimportant.

PEACE PROPOSITIONS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16, 1861.

The Lancaster *Express* of this evening contains a communication from Nathaniel Burt, a republican, earnestly urging the State Legislature to take immediate steps to conciliate the border States, by sending Commissioners to their Legislatures with a pledge of Pennsylvania's full performance of her constitutional duties towards every State. He thinks that this should be done to counteract the exertions of the disunion emissaries in these States. He adds:—

Let the Commissioners assure the Legislatures of the border States that Pennsylvania is ready to grant them every reasonable guarantee against sectional interference and to secure their equal rights in the Territories.

The *Express* advocates the immediate repeal of all unfriendly legislation, and approves of Mr. Burt's proposition. It says that the repeal of the Personal Liberty bill with the appointment of the Commissioners, promptly, with a reasonable show of unanimity, will settle the position of the border States in favor of maintaining the Union.

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 16, 1861.

The Convention bill passed the Senate last night. The vote was yeas 31, nays 2. The bill leaves it to the voters to decide at the time the delegates are elected, whether the secession ordinance, if passed, shall be submitted to the people for ratification. The election of delegates is to be held February 18, and the Convention on the 28th.

UNION MEETING IN NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 16, 1861.

A very large meeting was held here last evening to sustain the general government in its enforcement of the laws, pledging New Jersey in men and means to put down rebellion. The Legislature was recommended to take action in the matter. Speeches were made by Colonel Freese, Dr. Skelton, Mayor Mills, C. W. Jay and H. N. Congar.

THE MOBILE COLLECTOR.

MOBILE, Jan. 15, 1861.

The Collector has refused to honor federal drafts until orders from the Governor of Alabama.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, Jan. 16, 1861.

There was no vote taken on the Convention bill in either House to-day.

Anti-coercion resolutions were passed to a second reading in the House last night, and will be considered again to-morrow.

The resolutions are strong against coercion, and pledge the whole power of the State to resist any attempt by the government to coerce a seceding State.

The Convention bill is being debated in the House to-night.

THE ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 16, 1861.

The Arkansas Legislature has unanimously passed a bill submitting the question of calling a convention of the people on the 18th of February. If a majority favors a convention the Governor is to appoint the day.

RESIGNATION OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

NORFOLK, Jan. 16, 1861.

T. B. Mills, master of the sloop-of-war Brooklyn, again tendered his resignation last night, and will immediately go South.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

MILITARY GUARD FOR CHARLESTON.

[illegible]

MARYLAND.

MR. CRITTENDEN ON THE POSITION OF THE STATE.

[illegible]

ALABAMA.

A STATE COAST GUARD.

[illegible]

THE MILITIA OF WASHINGTON.

[illegible]

ALABAMA.

A SCATTERING OF MERCHANT MARINE.

[illegible]

FLORIDA.

FORTS AT THE TORTUGAS AND KEY WEST.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOW THE GUNS WILL BE PROTECTED.

[illegible]

THE WORKING MEN IN POWER IN LYNN, MASS.

[illegible]

INTERCOURSE WITH CHARLESTON.

[illegible]

ACTION ON PERSONAL LIBERTY BILLS.

[illegible]

FORT ADAMS TO BE MANNED.

[illegible]

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1861.

[illegible]

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1861.

[illegible]

SPEECH OF MR. GARNETT ON THE CRISIS.

[illegible]

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]

THE FLOYD BANQUET.

Interesting Developements of Cabinet Movements.

After Dinner Revelations of the Ex-Secretary of War,

&c., &c., &c.,

Our Virginia Correspondence.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 12, 1861.

Complimentary Banquet to Gov. Floyd, ex-Secretary of War, by his Friends in Richmond—Highly Interesting Speech of Gov. Floyd—Interesting Developements of Cabinet Movements Relative to South Carolina, &c.

Gov. Floyd, ex-Secretary of War, was entertained by his friends in the Legislature and many private citizens to a splendid banquet, at the Exchange Hotel, last night. As I stated in a despatch to the HERALD, the entertainment was given in token of the high admiration in which the course of Gov. Floyd is held in leaving the Cabinet after the promise to preserve the *status quo* in South Carolina had been violated.

Among those present at the dinner were the Hon. Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Gilmer, the two commissioners from Alabama.

The first regular toast was read by General A. A. Chapman, a member of the House of Delegates, who acted as President. It reads:—

The constitution as our fathers made it.

The Hon. James A. Seddon replied to this toast in a speech not very eulogistic of the constitution.

The President gave the next regular toast:—

Our guest, the Hon. John B. Floyd, the worthy son of a noble sire. All honor to the Virginian, who, spurning the trappings of federal place, respects a mother's rights and resents a mother's wrongs.

This toast was received with several rounds of applause, followed by three cheers for Gov. Floyd. When the applause subsided—

Governor FLOYD arose and said:—Mr. President and gentlemen—If I had all the wealth of language that belonged to the wealthiest of all men in language, I would still lack words to express to you my gratitude for the honor you have conferred upon me to-night. It is something of a consolation to me, after all I have suffered and gone through since I separated from you in this very building some four years ago, to be met by such manifestations of kind appreciation as you display here to-night. It is, indeed, a source of the most profound pleasure to me to be thus honored for the discharge of responsible duties, rendered of late peculiarly delicate and embarrassing, but I endeavored to discharge them to the best of my ability, prompted alone by a solemn sense of what was due to the country and due to myself. Forgive me, gentlemen, if I handle a little awkwardly a weapon that was familiar to me once, for I must say to you that I have not opened my mouth before a public assembly since four years ago I met many of the sons of Virginia here, and engaged with them in hearty congratulations upon the happy termination of the conflict which we had then passed through. Four years ago, at the electoral dinner in this house, we congratulated ourselves upon the result of the great battle through which we had passed. If there was a lurking sentiment in the bosom of some that all was not quite as well as it should be—if the demon came up in spite of us, and intimated that the triumph we achieved was not a triumph of the majority, but a triumph of the minority—that it solved no great principle—that it was but a quieting of the confederacy for the moment—still there was a general feeling of triumph, and an abiding hope in the minds of the people that in the future all would be well. The issue was distinctly made, and with a feeling of triumph we inducted into office our chosen leader. He stood upon a platform which was deservedly esteemed one of safety, one of peace, and one of salvation. Four short years have rolled over, and how stands the account this night? Where are the proofs of the triumph? Where is the peace that we expected to enjoy? Where is the safety and where the security that you had a right to count upon? Where is the preservation of the law which was hopefully looked for? Where the triumph of the constitution? Where the permanency of this Union? Gone—all gone, gone with last year's snow, and gone forever. In the history of mankind such a revolution has never been witnessed for such a cause as has produced this. I will advert for a solitary moment, before I go into a response to the toast which has just been offered, to the cause which led to this extraordinary condition of things. Is there any ground of complaint against you for any act subversive of the principles upon which this government is founded? What have you done that is wrong? What constitutional provision have you violated? What law of the land have you trampled under foot? What wrong have you perpetrated? Not one, not one. How came it to pass, then, that this confederacy, this Union, which, like the gentleman who has just spoken, I love and honor for its purity, has been annihilated? A fanaticism, a religious and moral prejudice, has arisen in the minds of our Northern brethren, and they have attempted to carry it into effect through the instrumentality of the federal government. And see in what it has resulted—in alienation of feeling between the North and South, a total disregard of the constitution and laws of the country, and, finally, in the disruption of a government the most glorious, the most magnificent that the world ever saw. A short time in the history of nations, gentlemen—thirty years only—when I had no gray hair on my head, but when, like many of you here, in the prime of youth, this incident occurred, and it is an insignificant one. A newspaper made its appearance called the *Liberator*, and the Governor of Virginia at that day wrote to a friend of his in Boston to know something of this *Liberator* newspaper. He stated that the paper had been sent here through the Post Office to teach insubordination and incite servile insurrection. What, said the Governor, is the meaning of this? How is it that the old cradle of liberty allows this paper to exist? His friend wrote back and stated:—"The paper you have sent me I have carefully examined, and immediately made it my business to seek its origin. After a long and tedious search I discovered that it was published by an insignificant and unknown man, and printed in the attic of a waste house in a back street of the city of Boston. The publisher nobody knows or cares for; his whole concern is a small, dirty room, containing a press worked by himself once a week to throw out the issue which he prepares for the public. I think the Governor of Virginia—the Governor of that great old Commonwealth which led the van in the Revolutionary war—may rest content that there is no danger to the liberties of Virginia from this source." That was thirty years ago, and at that time this little indication was but a small cloud in the heavens not bigger than a man's hand. How is it now? It has grown to be a cloud that covers the whole face of the heavens—it has grown to be a power that is striking down the bulwark of constitutional liberty and freedom. That was its origin. How has it progressed to this colossal proportion? It went into the churches of the Lamb of God and created divisions there; and then with impious presumption said, we are more wise in our generation, than the God of heaven when he gave laws to the children of Israel. We say that slavery is a curse, and that damnation will attend you who live in the country where it exists. They say, you cannot sit down at the table of the Lord that is given as the covenant for man's salvation. But why do I dwell upon this subject? It is quite as familiar to you as it is to me, and it is therefore unnecessary that I should dwell any longer upon it. What institution in the country has this fanaticism not set upon and destroyed? It has invaded every fundamental right which we hold dear, and has finally culminated in the destruction of this great and glorious Union. What is this which they religiously regard as a curse? God in his commandments wrote with his own fingers upon Mount Sinai, "thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's slave;" and if these fanatics will deal with this subject in a religious aspect, I would have them remember that the first slave catcher in the history of the world was an angel of God, sent by God to take a runaway slave—a negro—and bring him back to his master. (Applause and laughter.) It is a hallowed institution, and it seems that to the Providence of God it came down through the new dispensation to be preserved and perpetuated in conformity with the will of divine Providence. With all reverence, allow me to state to those who want a new Bible and an anti slavery God, that if the doctrine of Moses has become too old for them, they can refer to the New Testament and there seek some further light. An angel, as I have said, was the first slave catcher. St. Paul sustains the institution and admonished submission on the part of slaves to their masters; and everywhere we find it consecrated by the will of God, through which it is destined to a perpetual existence, to be controlled and governed in conformity with his precepts. Is it therefore to be presumed that this institution is against religion? God thought not—Moses thought not—Paul thought not—Jesus Christ thought not—the constitution thought not. (Applause.) But how stands the fact? Has it ever occurred to you that the institution of African slavery in the United States was of itself a miracle like the delivery of the children of Israel from the bonds of the Egyptians? Then the power of God divided the sea and let the oppressed go free, and the water stood as a wall on either side, and the oppressed went free, when Pharaoh with his chariot was swallowed up in the deep. (Applause.) How came African slavery to be instituted in the United States? What great interest required it? What great national policy demanded it? What great religious instinct prompted it? What great sentiment of philanthropy demanded it? Not one. Here were a people savage from the beginning—here were a people found in a condition the most deplorable that the human heart can contemplate, who, by some peculiar and unaccountable destiny, were brought from the land where they lived to this country, here to remain and engage in those pursuits which peculiarly befitted their helpless condition. And what has been the result? The institution has prospered beyond all the colonies that has ever been planted. From being savages they have come to be civilized—from being savages they have become Christians—from being savages they have become happy and content. Was the like ever known? Was a colony under such circumstances ever planted, and has any colony more flourished? If all the combined powers of the combined nations of the earth were to unite to plant such colonies they could not have succeeded. God planted it, and it succeeded. When did the African blood contribute towards the advancement of civilization before? There is not on the globe, and never has been and never will be, a people whose labor did as much towards human advancement and refinement as the African labor. Look into the philosophy of it. There is a man who can raise cotton, and that man is the African. What does cotton do? I heard the ringing sound fall the other day from the lips of a Senator, that "cotton is king," and I felt the full force of this remark. I would say it is more than king. It is the power that revolves and controls the destinies of civilized man; and the negro man is the instrument that produces it. (Applause.) He is God Almighty's instrument and he is working in God Almighty's cause. What does cotton do for you? It regulates the commerce of the United States; it keeps the ships and workshops of America at work; it contributes three hundred millions of dollars every year to the sustaining of the commercial power of the United States government, the affairs of which are no longer sustained by arms in the field or a powerful navy on the ocean. It is not through ordnance, the Commissariat Department, or the Quartermaster's Department. It is not with men armed *cap-a-pie*, with helmets glistening in the sunlight. It is not to these that it is given now to control the affairs of the world. There be men in the back room of the counting house who pursue their silent vocations of ciphering and making entries, and they are the parties who control the destinies of the affairs of men in these days. And how stands slave labor with them? Slave labor is essential as the basis of their operations. It is with the products of slave labor that we settle our balances with England every year, and it is to this power that we are looking with every confidence here for the concentration of the commerce of the world. That monopoly which once belonged to Tyre—that great trade which belonged once to Sidon and to Amsterdam, and which now belongs to England, is being transferred to us by a certain decree, and, if the Union holds, will soon be concentrated in the waters of the United States. This is what cotton would do for us if fanaticism did not step in and pervert the good designs of Providence. It keeps ships employed; it puts all the earth under bonds to keep the peace with the United States. (Loud applause.) If you had one continuous fortification reaching from the Aroostook to the Rio Grande, frowning with bayonets, it would not be half as potential as the labor of these Africans. In a commercial point of view, in a national point of view, in a religious point of view, in a philanthropic point of view, what is there in this institution that authorizes interference with it? Yet these people have advanced and laid their unhallowed hands upon this institution of God Almighty; and they say, you are sinners, the curse of God adheres to your garments, we will have no fellowship with you. This has been going on for thirty years. In spite of all these facts, and of another one which I will allude to, they are determined to break down this government; they intend to force the blessing of liberty upon these people. It is no new idea. This idea of freeing the African is not new. It has been tried before, and what has been the result? You have seen England, that great Power, come forward in the days of the prosperity of one of her island possessions, proclaiming in the highways and byways that she struck from the slaves, in the first island that God ever made, the manacles which bound them, and set them free. Yes, sir, she elevated the black man to the possession of freedom, and thus sought to force upon you the belief that he is your brother and your equal. She gave to him the finest isle of the ocean, and what has been the result of the experiment? Man has freed him and God has declared him to be a slave, and the experiment of freedom in this instance exhibits the fact that instead of his improving, he goes down, down, down to the depth of savagery and idolatry. What has become of that island? It is this day a wilderness and desert. It did not stop there. God intended that the example should go further, and when he instigated our brethren at the North to an act of humanity, when he turned their eyes away from the burning of witches to the freeing of the American slave, what has been the case? When these men were liberated, after a century of close education, have they advanced in the school of human civilization? They have not, but have fallen as soon as the shackles of slavery were shaken from their arms—have fallen through the network of society, and gone down to the abyss of degradation, finding their way out from the centre of society through three channels—those of crime, poverty and insanity. They have disappeared; and all the moral suasion, and all the teachings of the Gospel, all the Sunday schools and tract societies have been unable to stay their progress. Go into jails and hospitals and lunatic asylums, and there you will find confirmed what I have already referred to as the channels through which the depletion of this black element in society is wrought. No, the hand of God Almighty is in this thing. It is like the miracle which He performed in bringing the Israelites through the Red Sea. But these Northern men are wiser in this generation than God; they are holier than the Divine One who died on Calvary; and they come to tell you that you shall liberate these people or you shall be damned. (Laughter.) It has gone from one step to another, as you are aware, until now it may be said to have attained its climax. But, gentlemen, it has been proclaimed that there is an irrepressible conflict, and now I come to the gist of the thing. It has been proclaimed that there is an irrepressible conflict between the region of country where it exists and the region of country where it does not exist, and that there is but one issue, and that is the liberation of the slaves. Parties have been organized on this issue. It split the churches—it has separated nearly all the churches—it has gone on in regular progression, and now threatens the political ruin of the country. And this brings us down to the point in which we are immediately interested. Upon the election of Abraham Lincoln on a platform embodying the avowal of a principle which it is in vain to deny, and still more vain to disregard, the people are aroused upon one side upon the avowed declaration that slavery is a curse, a sin, and must be abolished. They come up with banners flaunting in the winds with these declared principles upon them. They have not consulted you; they did not condescend to ask you what was your opinion upon the subject. They never thought you of sufficient importance to ask your opinions upon the subject. That leaven, which thirty-six years ago was so small, has grown and increased until it now overwhelms the land, and stands forth a giant in its mighty proportions. It comes down from the North armed *cap-a-pie* to seize upon all the power of this mighty confederacy, to be used against you. The declaration has been made, the principle has been avowed, and then the organization is being gotten up to carry both into effect. Why, gentlemen, I have thought, God knows, many a time, that it was no easy matter for a man to surrender his opinions. To surrender his possessions does not cost a man much; to surrender his property is no very great sacrifice, but to surrender his manhood and his honor—my God! who can endure it? (Immense applause.) What is it these Northerners ask of you—you Virginians? They ask you to receive printed upon your foreheads the stigma and the insults of inferiority. They ask you to say to your wives and little ones, you are inferior to other people—you are not their equals. Go you down to the lowest seats at the feast, because you are not the equals of those Solons who repudiate the constitution. That is what they demand and will have, or they will do another thing, Virginians—they will have your blood. Which will you give? As God is my judge, they shall have my blood to the last drop before I consent to that monstrous iniquity. (Loud applause.) Is it anything that you can defer? Gentlemen, I did not come here in any spirit of dictation. I know my position, and have perfect confidence in my manhood. (Applause.) I am a private citizen, who feels that he is equal to any other man on the face of this earth, and will die to maintain it. (Immense applause.) I came here in no spirit of dictation. I came here as a true Virginian, to consult with you, and cast my lot in with your lot, and what Virginia in her wisdom may say is right I will abide by. (Applause.) Will you hug the delusion to your bosom—will you tell your constituency in the highways and byways to sleep quietly in the gorges of the mountains, in the beautiful valleys and along the sea shore, that there is peace when there is no peace? Will you do it? (Cries of "No," "No.") You cannot do it—you dare not do it. Proclaim the truth to the people of the country, and abide the issue of their decision. Is there peace in the future? Is there a hope that comes looming up? Let me advert to a few facts. There are some here who were present at the Cincinnati Convention when the President, Mr. Buchanan, received the nomination. I was at Cincinnati on that occasion, and I did my best to secure his nomination. Mr. Buchanan was a great and good man—a statesman of large experience, having served in public life not less than a quarter of a century up to the period of his nomination. We relied on his soundness and elected him; whereupon he brought around him a Cabinet—some dreadful things have been said about them—but, gentlemen, let me tell you that most of them are lies. (Laughter.) Look at the facts as they stand, with those trusty servants whom he put in position. What did he do? It would be easier to denounce than to defend; but I will defend the right, and proclaim the truth where I am, as God is my judge. What did he do? He reformed abuses; he instituted reforms; he introduced a rigid system of economy; and when it was declared to you that the government of the United States was spending one hundred millions of dollars a year, it could be seen by referring to the figures that Mr. Buchanan's plan of economy had reduced the expenditures to less than sixty millions of dollars annually. (Applause.) What could you ask more? He had been true to the South, he had been true to his country, to his honor and to the constitution of the United States, which is all you could ask. That was the administration of Mr. Buchanan. And was that potential enough to exercise this demon of fanaticism that came knocking at the door of liberty? Was that enough to satisfy these people at the North who came upon another idea altogether to attack you? It was wholly insufficient, and they stigmatized, slandered and traduced the administration that had done this much for you. Our foreign relations, which were in great confusion when we got there, have been adjusted. The financial operations had been so managed, and especially during the crisis, that the government was safe. Was that sufficient to appease the demon? It was not. It had split the church of God. This fanaticism which divided the parties of the country and the country itself, at last, and I say not the least, entered likewise into the council chamber of your own tried and trusted President of the United States. There this insidious serpent came, like the monster that came crawling on its belly into the garden of Eden to tempt our mother Eve. It entered the council chamber of the United States, and there, too, engendered the same divisions which marked its career elsewhere. I would gladly pass over this subject, because there must be something of egotism mixed up with it. I have not been ignorant of this division. I thought I saw at a distance when the aspiring men of all the Union were pluming their wings to perch into the elevated position of the Presidency—I thought I saw at a distance that they could not reach that point. There were other influences at work which would cut off their flight; I saw that there was a great controversy about to arise, which, unless prudence and forbearance should characterize the councils of the country, would end in blood. By accident beyond my merits—and I assure you, beyond my wishes and aspirations, for God knows I never wanted to go into the Cabinet

the only system of religion that claims to furnish an adequate basis for self-governing institutions. Disunion, too, would involve the rupture of cherished ecclesiastical ties, and the abandonment of co-operative benevolence at home and abroad. The noble example of American Christian enterprise, and the rising influence of our Christian civilization, must wane and react, as the life currents of charity dry up, and the night of our brief and brilliant day gathers gloom. And should prevalent apprehensions ripen into fact, so that armed strife should essay the adjustment of difficulties insoluble to reason, patriotism and religion, and thus pave the way for popular infidelity, Sabbath breaking, licentiousness—all the terrible concomitants of civil war—how justly would the guilty authors and abettors of this misery be visited with the maledictions of Christendom, and how bitter must be the self-reproaches of those who neglected any part of their duty in arresting or averting the dire catastrophe.

We cannot doubt that a spirit of candor and forbearance, such as our religion prompts and the exigencies of our times demand, would render the speedy adjustment of our difficulties possible, consistently with every constitutional right. Unswerving fealty to the constitution justly interpreted, and a prompt return to its spirit and requirements, wherever there may have been divergence from either, would seem to be the first duty of citizens and legislators.

It is our firm and we think intelligent conviction that only a very inconsiderable fraction of the people of the North will hesitate in the discharge of their constitutional obligations, and that whatever enactments are found to be in conflict therewith will be annulled. And it is our fervent belief that an instructed and corrected public sentiment will constrain a stricter regard for truth and for the rights and feelings of men, on the part alike of the press and the pulpit, in the popular discussion of political and moral questions. Thus will the more immediate causes of alienated feeling be suppressed, and the healing touch of time, the seasonable exertions of patriotic men, the peace-inspiring influence of religion, the spirit of fervent prayer, and the favoring providence and grace of the triune God, will cement anew the bonds that unite the North and the South, the East and the West, in one thrice blessed American brotherhood.

To this end, dear brethren, and for the sake of those spiritual gifts so imperatively needed by our American Zion, let us unceasingly implore the outpouring of the holy spirit on the rulers and people of these United States.

GARDINER SPRING,
Pastor of Brick Presbyterian church.
W. W. PHILIPS,
Pastor of First Presbyterian church.
GEO. POTTS,
University place Presbyterian church.
J. McELROY,
Fourteenteenth street Presbyterian church.
JOHN M. KREBS,
Rutgers street Presbyterian church, N. Y.
CHAS. P. McILVAIN,
Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church, Ohio.
FRANCIS L. HAWKS,
Rector of Calvary Protestant Episcopal church, N. Y.
THOMAS HOUSE TAYLOR,
Rector of Grace Protestant Episcopal church, N. Y.
WILLIAM E. MORGAN,
Rector of St. Thomas P. E. church, N. Y.
JOHN COTTON SMITH,
Rector of Church of the Ascension, N. Y.
H. DYER,
Secretary Evangelical Knowledge Society, N. Y.
N. BANGS,
Methodist Episcopal church, N. Y.
J. P. DURBIN,
Methodist Episcopal church, N. Y.
JOSEPH HOLDICH,
Secretary American Bible Society, N. Y.
ABEL STEVENS,
Methodist Episcopal church, N. Y.
EDWARD LATHROP,
Pastor of Baptist Tabernacle, N. Y.
A. D. GILLETTE,
Pastor of Calvary Baptist church, N. Y.
THOMAS DE WITT,
Senior Pastor Collegiate Reformed Dutch church, N. Y.
GEO. W. BETHUNE,
Pastor Twenty-first street Reformed Dutch church, N. Y.
ISAAC FERRIS,
Chancellor of New York University.
THOMAS H. SKINNER,
Union Theological Seminary, N. Y.
JOEL PARKER,
Fourth Avenue Presbyterian church, N. Y.
N. MURRAY,
Pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, N. J.
DAVID MAGIE,
Pastor of Second Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, N. J.
CHARLES HODGE,
Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J.
ALEXANDER T. McGILL,
Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J.
JOHN MACLEAN,
President Nassau Hall College, Princeton, N. J.

Surrogate's Office.

Before Edward C. West, Surrogate.

WILL OF JOHN D. PHOENIX.

JAN. 16.—The testator in this case was a millionaire. His will was admitted to probate yesterday without opposition from any quarter. He bequeathes his entire estate to about a score of relatives in pretty equal shares. Twelve of these are nephews and nieces of the testator. He bequeathes nothing to any religious or benevolent society.

Personal Intelligence.

Colonel W. L. Bradley, of Connecticut; Dr. Scammon, of Chicago; Captain S. Crowell, of Savannah, Ga.; W. M. Lapsley, of New York; W. B. Scranton, of Georgia, and E. M. Holland, of San Francisco, are stopping at the Lafarge House.

Rev. G. F. Rider, of Poughkeepsie; Rev. O. L. Leffingwell, of Middletown; Dr. R. Wescott and wife, of Philadelphia; William Sim, of Ireland; A. Barr, of England; F. A. Macarthy, of Scranton, Pa.; N. Carter, of England, and Theodore Hart, of Montreal, are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

Lieutenants Gambrill and G. Dewey, of the United States Navy; G. Washington, of North Carolina; L. W. Coe and N. S. Morse, of Connecticut; J. Nicoll, of Quebec; Dr. Halstead and wife, of Massachusetts; C. H. Stow, of Hudson, and H. Blood, of Vermont, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts; Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson and H. H. Wolcott, of Binghamton; Judge Miller, of New York; R. J. Haldeman, of Pennsylvania; Dr. E. E. Denniston, of Northampton; R. A. Richards and party, and S. R. Payson, Boston, and C. A. Washburn, of San Francisco, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hon. Amos Kendall and wife, of Washington; Hon. C. E. Upham, of Maine; John Bingham, of Philadelphia; Robert H. Hall, of Detroit; J. D. Mowry, J. M. Buckingham and E. S. Converse, of Connecticut; Peter Carroll, of Canada; John Hughes, of Baltimore; M. H. Cochrane and S. G. Smith, of Montreal, are stopping at the Astor House.

Major G. T. Beauregard, United States Engineers; Dr. Jones, of the steamer Glasgow; Lieut. Randall, of the United States Army; Mr. Stearns and wife, of Manchester; J. J. Collins, W. Robinson and Francis McLaughlin, of Boston; T. B. Harrison, of New Orleans; W. Chamberlain, of Red Hook; Peter McNab, of Halifax, N. S.; T. S. Griffin and T. S. Strong, of Long Island; J. Mundell and W. Colgrove, of Albany, are stopping at the Everett House.

D. H. Follett, of Boston; T. R. B. Eldridge, of St. Paul; M. S. Whitney, W. H. Wecker and J. F. Williams, of California; T. Ryan, of St. Louis; N. Wilkinson and S. McLane, of Virginia; E. L. Lee, of Buffalo; W. M. Dibblee, of St. Louis; C. O. Chapin and L. H. Taylor, of Massachusetts; Capt. George Blackman, J. Kirby, J. S. Mitchell, T. H. Howland, S. Bond, H. A. Sesson, S. Moore and S. M. Doyle, of Dunkirk, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge A. D. Russel has resumed the practice of law in this city.

Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, has appointed Henry Lee, Jr., of the firm of Lee, Higginson & Co., brokers, of Boston, as one of his aid-de-camps, in place of Colonel R. I. Burbank, declined, and Mr. Lee has accepted the position. This completes the staff, which consists of Colonels Sargent, Ritchie, Wetherell and Lee.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16—6 P. M.

The money market is again easier to-day. We hear of a large line of paper going at 7 per cent, and quite a large number of names are current at 9 a 12. On call, money abounds at 5 a 6 per cent. The tendency of our money market to increased ease will assist the negotiation of the new Treasury notes on Saturday next. The prevailing opinion in the street appears to be that they will go at from 8 to 10 per cent, and that the bids will considerably exceed five millions in amount. Much, however, must depend upon political events. The only fear of moneyed men is, that the President may not show firmness in the present emergencies. If he continues to administer the government with courage and boldness, people will be ready enouhg to lend money to the United States. In this view, Mr. Buchanan's answer to Col. Hayne is likely to assist the negotiation on Saturday.

The stock market continues firm and even buoyant, though there is not much outside business. There are no stocks in the street, and there is a lively inquiry for stocks from parties who have sold short on the political crisis. Illinois Central, which has been freely sold, advanced this morning to 83⅞, and this afternoon to 85½; it sold three days ago at 76. Reading also advanced, and the general Western railroad list was higher. Tennessee 6's fell off a fraction, and Erie was also rather lower. In the afternoon a very large business was done, and prices were uniformly higher than in the morning. The 12 per cent Treasury notes fluctuate between 2⅛ and 2¾ premium. At the close to-day the market was firm, the following being the quotations—United States 5's, 1874, 92 a 93½; Virginia 6's, 74½ a 75; Tennessees, 74¼ a ¾; Missouri 6's, 69 a ¾; Canton, 14 a 15; Cumberland Coal preferred, 7 a 8; Pacific Mail, 89¾ a 90; New York Central, 78¾ a ⅞; Erie, 39¾ a 40; Hudson River, 47½ a 48; Harlem, 15⅜ a ½; do. preferred, 38 a ⅜; Reading, 41⅞ a ⅞; Michigan Central, 54⅜ a ⅜; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 14⅞ a 15; do. guaranteed, 33⅞ a 34; Panama, 114 a 116; Illinois Central, 85⅛ a ¼; Galena and Chicago, 67⅞ a ⅛; Cleveland and Toledo, 34⅜ a ⅝; Chicago and Rock Island, 55½ a 56; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 69¾ a 70.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows to-day:—

Receipts	$68,000 01
—For Customs	8,000 00
Payments	74,429 84
Balance	3,1 2,429 30

The exchanges at the Bank Clearing House this morning were $19,729,237 97, and the balances $908,366 99.

The Hudson River road will pay the interest upon its first mortgage bonds on the 1st of February, and will close the transfers on the 19th inst.

The Insurance Company of North America, of Philadelphia, has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent, and an extra dividend of the same amount; the Hamilton Woollen Company, a quarterly dividend of 6 per cent.

The semi-annual interest on all the bonds of the State of Tennessee was paid in New York in full on the 1st day of January. All the railroad companies, to whom State bonds had been issued to aid in building their roads, furnished their quota of interest as provided by law, except the Winchester and Alabama, and the Edgefield and Kentucky. The Governor of the State has appointed Mr. Lamb, of Fayetteville, Receiver of the former, and A. Anderson, of Nashville, Receiver of the latter road. These roads will be operated by the State authorities until the back interest is liquidated.

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for the month

of December, 1860, were	$412 722 73
Earnings in December, 1859	409,131 00
Increase	$3,591 73

The movement of the cotton crop continues to fall behind last year. The following is Neill Brother's statement of the movements of cotton for the last week and since 1st September last, compared with the five preceding years:—

	Receipts. Past week.	Since Sept. 1.	Exports for past Week. To G. B.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1860-61	100,000	1,829,000	56,000	20,000	10,000
1859-60	151,000	2,452,000	74,000	29,000	16,000
1858-9	139,000	2,070,000	24,000	3,000	8,000
1857-8	76 000	1,221 000	23,000	10,000	5,000
1856-7	129,000	1,740 000	21,000	12,000	7,000
1855-6	107,000	1,733,000	58,000	20,000	15,000

Exports since September 1.	To G. Brit.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860-61	806 000	203,000	122,000	1,131,000	617,000
1859-60	976,000	254 000	120 000	1,350,000	1,003,000
1858-9	610,000	267,000	163,000	1,040,000	837,000
1857-8	383,000	141,000	98,000	622,000	591,000
1856-7	363,000	167 000	112,000	642,000	710,000
1855-6	587,000	209,000	149,000	945,000	677,000

Thus the receipts show a decrease of 623,000 bales from those of last year, and a decrease of 241,000 from 1858-9; and the exports exhibit the following results:—

Compared with	Gr. Brit.	France.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
	Dec.	Dec.	Inc.	Dec.	Dec.
Last year	170,000	46,000	2,000	216,000	396,000
	Inc.		Dec.	Inc.	
1858-9	196,000	59,000	50,000	94,000	220,000

With regard to the crop, Neill Brothers say:—

The crop is moving to market more freely since the recent advance in prices. The deliveries at the Gulf ports this week by telegraph are the largest of the season, and at New Orleans exceed even those of the corresponding week last year. Thus the falling off, which has increased so rapidly of late, will now be checked; and in view of the large quantity which has been held back, and now ready to come forward, it is not improbable that the weekly receipts may for a time equal those of last year. The deficiency, as compared with 1858-59, will be gradually reduced, and entirely disappear during the next few months—both of which will tend to correct the extreme low crop views formed by many during the period of panic, and consequent light receipts. There is now no inducement for holding back the crop. Prices have seldom been more remunerative at this season of the year; the rivers are in good navigable condition; while in view of the unsettled state of the South, planters must be anxious to secure the present high currency for their cotton.

The New Orleans *Delta* of the 11th says:—

The demand for foreign exchange shows no abatement whatever, but with a more limited supply we can only report moderate operations at yesterday's figures. Transactions in time bills on New York, &c., have also been restricted, but this was owing to the mistrust with which they have been viewed for some time. Sight bills, however, moved along freely, and transactions to a fair extent have been effected at previous rates. We quote as follows:—Clear sterling bills, 2½ a 4 per cent premium for the general run of names, and 4½ a 4½ premium for direct remittance. Bill of lading drafts, 2 per cent premium. Francs, 5.47½ a 5.67½ per dollar. Sixty day bills on New York, &c., 3 a 4 per cent discount. Sight, ½ a ¼ per cent discount. Some of the missing lots of specie which have been detained by snow storms along the line of railroads have turned up to-day, and we have to report the following receipts by express, via New York:—60 000 sovereigns, 300,000 francs and $295,000 in United States gold coin. The sovereigns and francs have not yet been disposed of, and holders appear to be undecided whether to send them to the mint for recoinage into American currency, or keep them for reshipment to Europe when a turn in rates of exchange will justify such a movement.

The Chicago *Tribune* of the 14th says:—

The week has been an eventful one. Immediately after the first of January exchange began to decline from the high rate—10 per cent—at which it had ruled for some six weeks, the fall amounting to almost a panic, till it reached three per cent, and that figure, though still three times above what it ought to be, gave great satisfaction to our mercantile community. This week the market opened with a rising scale, and it went up till it reached eight per cent premium yesterday, where it remains to-day. As might be expected, the demand has become very light, and most of the banks report the market easier to-day, though the current rate is still maintained. The buying price is 7 a 7½. Banks don't like to give over 7. Within the last two or three days we learn that large purchases of pork have been made by merchants and shipped East to make exchange. Should the rate remain at the present figure, this policy will be very generally adopted by all who have large remittances to make. It will tend very essentially to regulate the exchange market and bring down the price to living rates. Let the work go on. Gold—buying nominal at 6, selling 8 per cent premium. Little wanted.

Mr. Arthur, Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad, writes under date of the 12th:—

The largest freight earnings ever made by our road in one day were yesterday—$15,676. The weather is fine for farmers to gather their corn and take it to market, and if the price was higher we should be overwhelmed with it. As it is, we find it difficult to do the business offered promptly. There was never one half the corn in this State at this season of the year before. Large shipments are making South. I apprehend no danger to the shipments of produce South. Immense quantities are needed, and if the shipments are made insecure none will be sent, and suffering will be the result. The people of the South know this, and will be governed accordingly.

We have received a copy of the message of Lieutenant Governor Hammond, of Indiana (the Governor, Ashbel P. Willard, having died in October last). It gives no information relative to the financial position of the State, merely referring to the report of the Auditor upon the subject, which has not yet been published. The Governor says:—

During the time that I have been acting as the Executive of the State there has been no question presented to me, save one, that can by any possibility affect the pecuniary interests of Indiana. The semi-annual interest on our public debt for January, 1861, was maturing, without the means in the State treasury to meet it. There was no mode of liquidating that interest except by borrowing money. And believing that the citizens of Indiana desired that her obligations should be kept, the Auditor and Treasurer of State, together with myself, taking as our authority an act of the General Assembly prescribing the duties of Governor, approved May 27, 1852, made a loan of $125 000 from Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., of the city of New York, giving our obligations to pay the same in May next, out of the revenue for the year 1860. It is a matter much to be regretted that Indiana is in such a condition that she is compelled to go into the market to borrow money for any purpose whatever. But it is due to truth to state that this necessity would not have existed but for the failure of the Senate of Indiana to pass a revenue bill for the years 1857-8.

Stock Exchange.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, 1861.

$1000 U S 6's, 1867	97	100	Harlem RR		15⅛
1000 U S 5's, 1865	91	20	do		15¼
1000 Kentucky 6's	96	300	Reading RR		39¾
1000 Tenn 6's, '90	74½	50	do		40
2000 do	73¾	650	do		40¼
6000 Virginia 6's	74¾	300	Mich Cen		53¾
6000 do	74¼	100	do	s10	53¾
8000 N Carolina 6's	74	100	do	b10	53¾
8000 California 7's	87½	12	N J Cen RR		107½
500 do	88	50	Mich S & N Ia RR		14⅝
1000 Missouri 6's	68¾	200	do		14¾
1000 Harlem 2d mbds	96¾	200	Mich S & N Ia g s		34
5000 Harlem 3d mbds	77	100	do		33¾
4000 LCAMil 1 g bds	16	25	Ill Cen RR scrip		80
5000 Chi & NW 1st m	42	13	do		81
3000 Chi & NW 2d m	18	20	do		81¼
2000 C,B&QRR 8p c bs	89	50	do	s2	81½
4000 Det,M & Tol bds	65	300	do	c	82
14 shs Metrop'n Bnk	103	150	do	s10	80
6 Sixth Avenue RR	135	200	do	s30	80
5 Pacific Mail SS Co	89	200	do	s10	81
50 do	89½	200	do	s15	81
50 N Y Central RR	77¾	150	do		82
25 do	77¾	50	Gal & Chic RR	b10	66½
100 do b30	77¾	400	do		66¾
200 do	77¾	200	do	s30	66½
250 do s10	77¾	50	do	b10	66¾
300 do s30	77½	200	Clev & Toledo RR		34
50 do s5	77⅝	200	do		33¾
300 do s3	77⅞	800	do		33⅞
200 do b30	78	200	do	b10	34
250 do	78	400	do	b3	34
500 Erie RR	38⅞	100	Chic & Rk Is RR		55⅞
10 do	38⅝	300	do	b60	55⅝
100 do c	39	200	do		55
200 Hudson River RR	46¾	100	do	b10	55
50 do	47	100	do	s10	54½
25 Harlem RR	15½	50	Chic, Bur & Q RR		69½
200 do b30	15½				

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 United S 5's, '65	91	255 shs Hudson R RR			47½
2000 Treas'y 12 p ct n.	102½	200	do	s30	47
1000 Tennessee 6's, '90	74	100	do	b45	48
1000 do	74½	100	Harlem RR		15⅛
5000 do	74⅜	600	Reading RR		41
2000 Virginia 6's	74½	100	do		41½
3000 Missouri 6's	68⅛	500	do		41⅝
9000 do	68	100	Harlem RR pr s30		37⅞
1000 California 7's	87⅞	100	do		38
2000 Ch & N W 2d m	17⅞	350	do		37⅞
2000 M C 8pc 1st m s f b	96⅛	200	do	s30	37
43 shs Bk of Com'rce	91	10	Mich Central RR		53⅞
28 Ch, Bur & Q RR	70	50	do		54
60 do b30	70	150	do		54⅛
10 Union Bank	96	200	M So & N Ia RR		14⅞
275 Pacific Mail SS Co	89⅞	300	M So & N Ia RRgs		34
15 N Y Central RR	78	10	Ill Cent RR scrip		84
40 do	78⅛	50	do	s3	84⅝
900 do s30	78	50	do	s10	84
850 do	78⅛	100	do	s15	84
200 do s10	78⅛	50	do		85⅛
110 do	78⅛	50	do	b60	85⅛
235 Erie RR	39⅞	250	Galena & Chic RR		67⅛
100 do	39⅞	100	do	s10	67⅛
400 do	40	300	Clev & Toledo RR		34⅝

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16—6 P. M.

ASHES.—The market was quiet at 5c. for pots, and 5⅛c. for pearls.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—The inclemency of the weather and slackness of shipping demand tended to check sales, while prices were irregular and closed in favor of purchasers. The sales embraced 6,000 a 7,000 bbls., closing within the range of the following quotations:—

Superfine State	$5 25	a	5 35
Extra State, good to choice	5 45	a	5 60
Superfine Western	5 25	a	5 35
Common to choice Western extra	5 60	a	7 25
Mixed to straight Southern	5 55	a	6 60
Straight to good extra do	6 70	a	7 25
Choice extra family and bakers' brands	7 25	a	8 50
Rye flour	3 40	a	4 20
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine	3 10	a	3 60

—Canadian flour was in light demand, and sales confined to about 300 bbls. at $5 50 a $7 25, the latter figure for small lots of family. Southern flour was less buoyant and closed in favor of purchasers. The demand was good with sales of about 2,700 bbls., closing within the range of the above quotations. Rye flour was steady at our figures, with sales of about 200 bbls. Corn meal was in fair supply, while sales of Jersey and Brandywine were light at our figures. Wheat was heavy and dull, and closed at a decline for some descriptions of about 1c. per bushel; the sales embraced about 70,000 bushels, at $1 54½ for prime white Michigan, $1 51 for white Indiana, $1 35 for Kentucky, $1 38 for prime red Western, in store; $1 30 a $1 31 for amber Iowa and Wisconsin, $1 30 for Milwaukee club and $1 19½ a $1 23 for Chicago—the latter price paid yesterday. Corn—Corn was dull and lower: the sales embraced about 38,000 bushels, at 70c. for Western mixed, in store, and 71c. delivered, and 73c. a 74c. for old round yellow. Barley malt was quiet at 85c. a 95c. Rye was firm, and the supply light: a small lot of 350 bushels North river, at railroad depot, sold at 73½c. a 74c. Barley was firm and in demand: the sales embraced about 5,000 bushels common four rowed, and at 72c. for unsound Canada East. Oats were firm, with sales of Western and Canadian at 36c., and State at 36½c.

COFFEE.—The market was firm but quiet; a sale of 250 bags of Rio was made at 11½c., and 25 do. Java at 16c.

COTTON.—The market was without spirit. The weather was very inclement, while dealers were disposed to await the receipt of later news due by the Asia. The transactions footed up about 800 bales, in lots, closing at about 12½c. for middling uplands.

FREIGHTS.—To Liverpool about 27,000 bushels of wheat were engaged, in ship's bags, at 11d., 200 boxes beef at 35s., 500 packages lard at 37s. 6d., some lots of flour at 3s., if to load at up town slips, and 3s. 6d., if to load down town, and 500 boxes cheese at 42s. 6d. To Glasgow 600 bbls. flour at 3s. 9d. To Bremen 100 bbls. ashes and 200 bbls. lard at 52s. 6d. A brig was chartered for Cork and a market, to load with wheat, in bulk, at 12d.

HAY.—The market was steady, with sales of a few hundred bales shipping lots at 85c. a 90c.

OILS.—Linseed was firmer, with sales in jobbing lots of city at 49c. a 50c. cash. In large parcels sales have been made at 47½c. a 47c., now held firmer. The movements in the New Bedford market during the past week are thus noticed in the *Whalemen's Shipping List*:—The demand for sperm for export having been supplied, we have a quiet market to report. The only transactions are sales of 130 bbls., in two parcels upon private terms. Whale continues dull; no transactions to report.

PROVISIONS.—Pork was firmer, with sales of 300 a 400 bbls., closing at $17 25 a $17 50 for new mess, and at $13 12½ a $13 25 for prime. Beef was inactive, but steady, with sales of 230 bbls. at $8 75 a $9 50 for repacked and $10 a $10,50 for extra. Beef hams were quiet at $12 a $14. Cut meats were inactive, but steady, at 5⅞c. a 6c. for shoulders, and at 7¾c. a 8½c. for hams. Lard was less active and buoyant, with sales of 500 bbls. at 9⅞c. a 10c. Butter and cheese were unchanged.

SUGARS.—The bad weather tended to check sales, which were confined to small lots extra at unchanged rates.

WHISKEY.—The market was lower, with more doing. The sales embraced 600 bbls. at 18½c. a 19c.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 21	MOON SETS	eve 11 50
SUN SETS	4 59	HIGH WATER	morn 12 07

Port of New York, January 16, 1861.

CLEARED.

Steamship Columbia, Berry, Charleston—Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Bark Anagance (Br), Holder, Glasgow—C C Duncan & Co.
Bark Reindeer, Lanfair, Barbadoes—H Trowbridge's Sons.
Bark Griffon, Davis, Perth Amboy—Master.
Brig M Frost, Robinson, Port de Lenha—Moore & Henry.
Brig William & Mary, Norton, St [illegible]—Brett, Son & Co.
Schr Fanny Keating, Snow, Havana—McGuire & Armstrong.
Schr Mary Emma, Huise, Lavaca—Norcross & Prince.
Schr Manchester, Nelson, Richmond—C H Pierson & Co.
Schr F H Abbott, Smith, Baltimore—Merrill & Abbott.
Schr Wonder, Hallock, Bristol—L Kenny.
Steamer Jersey Blue, Chadsey, Newport.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Locust Point, French, Savannah, with mdse, to H B Cromwell & Co. Had heavy gales from SSE to NE the entire passage. This morning, at 4 o'clock, passed a bark ashore on Sandy Hook Point (bark Jacob Merrill).
Steamship Thomas Swann, Ramsey, Baltimore, with mdse and passengers, to H B Cromwell & Co.
Ship Georges (of Thomaston), Slater, San Francisco, 135 days, with wool &c, to Willetts & Co.
Ship Alma (of Boston), Graves, San Blas, West Coast of Mexico, Aug 23, with limawood, to master. Dec 2, lat 15 50 S, lon 31 30, spoke bark City of Carlisle, of and from London for Bombay, 53 days out; 21st, Edward Page, of Honfleur, France, seaman, died.
Ship Ellwood Walter, Chadwick, Callao, Oct 3, via Hampton Roads Jan 12, with guano, to Barrill Bros; vessel to J B Sardy. Nov 3, lat 51 18 S, lon 53 35 W, passed three large icebergs; 17th, lat 30 31 S, lon 27 06, signalized Br ship St Helena, for Liverpool; Dec 4, lat 13 05 S, lon 32 04, Br ship Culloden, from Liverpool; 6th, lat 8 05 30 S, lon 32 50, Br bark Factory Girl, from Swansea; same date, Br bark Isle of Man, from London for Geelong; 7th, lat 5 55 S, lon 33 34, spoke whaleship Empire, 35 days from New Bedford; 3d inst, lat 30 50 N, lon 69 21, spoke schr Euphemia, hence for Porto Rico.
Ship John Stuart, Bernsee, Callao, 86 days, via Hampton Roads 3 days, with guano, to Barrill Bros; vessel to B A Mumford. Off Staten Land saw a very large iceberg; had heavy weather from lat 53 S to 45 on the Atlantic. Nov 11, off Falkland Islands, spoke Br bark Resolute, of Sunderland, bound into Port Stanley, with loss of fore yard and fore topgallant mast.
Ship Calhoun, Truman, Liverpool, Nov 23, with mdse and 196 steerage passengers, all well, to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Had a succession of W gales throughout the month of December, some of them awfully severe. Dec 12, Robert McCausland, a native of Ireland, seaman, fell from aloft and died soon afterwards; 12th inst, Emile Kirner, of Germany, a passenger, died of inflammation of the bowels.
Ship Wisconsin, Scott, London, Dec 13, with mdse, to W T Frost. Was 17 days from London to Sable Island; had heavy weather on the passage.
Ship Confidence, Sears, New Orleans, Dec 22, with cotton &c, to Wm Nelson & Sons.
Bark Atalanta (Brem), Horstmann, London, 40 days, in ballast, to Hennings & Gosling. Has experienced some heavy weather.
Bark Canton (of Savannah), Amsbury, Milford, 52 days, in ballast, to Gelpcke, Keutgen & Reichelt. 13th inst, off South Channel, spoke ship Hydra, of Boston, steering E. Had heavy weather; split sails, &c.
Bark Ross (Prus), Minde, Cardiff, Nov 11, with railroad iron, to A Wendt & Co. Had very heavy weather.
Bark Virginia Ann, Bryant, Xibara, 12 days, with sugar &c, to Brett, Son & Co.
Bark Wave Crest, Harmon, Galveston, 18 days, with cotton &c, to Wm Nelson & Sons.
Bark Norumbega, Saunders, Galveston, 24 days, with cotton &c, to J H Brower & Co.
Bark Old Dominion, Johnston, New Orleans, 15 days, with sugar &c, to Robert & Williams. 5th inst, off Double Headed Shot Keys, spoke bark Benj Hallett, of and for Philadelphia from New Orleans; —th, Key West NW 30 miles, saw brig D Maloney, of Philadelphia, steering E.
Brig Livingston (Br, of St Johns, NF), Roache, St Thomas, Dec 31, with asphaltum, to master.
Brig Lady Washington (Br), Morris, Cornwallis, NS, 9 days, with potatoes, to Hyde & Duryee.
Brig Sultan, Sutton, Georgetown, SC, 10 days, with naval stores, to C B Dibble.
Schr Bowditch (of Castine), Collins, Tampico, Dec 17, with goatskins, to Miller & Houghton. Had light head winds the entire passage. Dec 26, lat 24 48, lon 84 05, spoke schr Edward Slade, of Brookhaven, from Attakapas for Richmond, Va; 28th, Sand Key Light bearing N, was in company with ship Edward Hyde, for New Orleans.
Schr John Moody (Br, of Yarmouth, NS), Killam, Anguilla, 17 days, with salt, to Loweraft & Co.
Schr Triumph (of Gloucester), Lurvey, Havana, 10 days, with fruit, to Purviance & Co. Had heavy weather; split the foresail and lost one anchor.
Schr Standard (Br), Card, Cornwallis, NS, via Portland, Me, 6 days, with potatoes, to D R Dewolf.
Schr Haze, Booth, Mobile, 12 days, with cotton &c, to Sturges, Clearman & Co.
Schr C Shaw, Shaw, Jacksonville for Boston.
Schr B S Hawkins, Wyatt, Charleston, 6 days, with cotton &c, to McCready, Mott & Co.
Schr Manhassett, Ward, Charleston, 8 days, with cotton &c, to Dollner, Potter & Co. Experienced heavy NE weather the entire passage.
Schr Danville, Chester, Richmond, 4 days.
Steamer Dawn, Perry, New Bedford.
Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New Bedford.
Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence.
Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence.
Steamer Curlew, Aldrich, Providence.

BELOW.

Ship William A Sale.
Brig Ben Dunning, of Portland, from Inagua via Fortune Island, is at anchor in the Lower bay, with all hands sick. She is bound to Portland, and would not tow to this city.

SAILED.

Steamships Australasian (Br), Liverpool (and passed the Battery at 11 AM); Columbia, Charleston.

Wind at sunset NE.

Miscellaneous.

SHIPS ASHORE.—We remarked a few days since that the practice of anchoring vessels in the North River during "ice terms" was fraught with greater danger than if they were brought to the piers. We have now to record the grounding of the ships Fearless, of Boston, from Manila, and Calhoun, from Liverpool, on the flats between Ellis' and Bedloe's Islands, carried there by the North River ice on Tuesday night. There fortunately being a very full tide yesterday, with wind from NE, they were floated off at high water and towed to their berths. The warm rain has somewhat reduced the quantity of drift ice.

SHIP GOLDEN STAR (of Boston), Staples, from Mobile Nov 16 for Liverpool, was wrecked near Wexford, Ireland, no date. Capt Staples, wife and servant girl, and 15 of the crew, were drowned. The mate and 6 men were saved.

BARK JACOB MERRILL.—A telegraph despatch from Sandy [illegible]

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

REWARDS.

[illegible]

THE LECTURE SEASON.

[illegible]

POLITICAL.

[illegible]

MILITARY.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

MATRIMONIAL.

[illegible]

BILLIARDS.

[illegible]

SEGARS AND TOBACCO.

[illegible]

DENTISTRY.

[illegible]

ASTROLOGY.

[illegible]

FURNITURE.

[illegible]

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness and despatch.

Volume XXVI .... No. 16

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—LECTURE ON HORSE TAMING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.—AN AFFAIR OF HONOR—MAZEPPA.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—TERROR OF THE ROAD—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.—SEVEN SISTERS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—MOSE IN CALIFORNIA—TOODLES—MYSTERIES OF PARIS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 Broadway.—BATAILLE DE DAMES—LE BEAU NICHOLAS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Evening—MAGIC WALL—SMILES AND TEARS—LIVING CURIOSITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—BURLESQUES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.—SOIREE D'ETHIOPE.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, Niblo's Saloon, Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.—HAPPY NEW YEAR.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 563 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

WASHINGTON HALL, Williamsburg.—WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

New York, Thursday, January 17, 1861.

The News.

The news from Washington this morning is of the highest importance. Col. Hayne, the Commissioner from South Carolina, was informed by the President on Tuesday that any communication he had to make must be made in writing. Col. Hayne thereupon withdrew, in order to prepare his propositions, but up to last evening had not sent his communication to the Executive. It is known, however, that Col. Hayne's mission is to demand the prompt and unconditional surrender of Fort Sumter to the South Carolina authorities; and it is also known that the President will unequivocally and emphatically refuse to comply. Furthermore, it is known that the President has despatched orders to Major Anderson to act entirely on the defensive, but to defend Fort Sumter against any attack to the last extremity. Colonel Hayne asserts that if the fort is not given up oceans of blood will flow. That the South Carolinians will attempt its capture is beyond question. Their chances of success may be judged of upon perusal of a description of the fortification and its means of defence, given in another part of to-day's paper.

We have reports of a terrible state of affairs on the Mississippi river. It is stated that the Mississippi secessionists have planted cannon at various points along the banks of the river, that one steamboat has been denied passage, while others have been overhauled, and that several respectable persons have been compelled to return to the places from whence they started. Although these reports are partially verified by a member of Congress, yet we must have them confirmed before placing implicit faith in them.

In Congress yesterday Messrs. Simmons and Anthony, of Rhode Island, addressed the Senate on the crisis, and on motion of Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, the Crittenden adjustment was laid on the table by a vote of twenty-five to twenty-three. Subsequently a motion was made to reconsider the vote, pending which the Senate adjourned. In executive session, the appointment of Mr. Taylor, chief Clerk of the New York Post Office, to the Postmastership, was confirmed. In the House the debate on the crisis was renewed. Messrs. Garnet, of Virginia, and Gurley, of Ohio, were the chief speakers.

The public will doubtless be surprised to learn that Major General Sandford has tendered the whole of the First Division of New York militia to Governor Morgan, and that the offer has been accepted provisionally. Nevertheless, such is the fact, as the correspondence between these officials, which we publish in another column, will show.

The Georgia State Convention met at Milledgeville yesterday, and organized by choosing George W. Crawford chairman, and A. R. Lamar secretary. A committee was appointed to wait on the South Carolina and Alabama Commissioners, and request them to communicate with the Convention. The Convention then adjourned.

A full report of the speech of Gov. Floyd, ex-Secretary of War, at Richmond recently, at a banquet to which he was invited by his admirers, is given on the second page of to-day's HERALD. This speech will attract considerable attention from the fact that Gov. Floyd unreservedly reveals the secrets of the Cabinet, of which he was a member, with respect to the designs of the administration relative to the secession movements of the Southern States. There are but few instances on record of a Cabinet minister out of place revealing State secrets, and the conduct of Gov. Floyd in this regard has been severely animadverted upon by all parties.

We publish in another column a circular letter from prominent bishops and clergymen of the North, addressed to the clergy and laity of the South, in which they counsel a calm, discriminating investigation of the causes of the perils impending over the country, and a manly, Christian effort, under God, to avert them.

There was a rumor about town yesterday that James E. Kerrigan, member of Congress elect from this city, is to be arrested on a charge of treason, under the recent charge of Judge Smalley. The circumstances which led to this rumor are detailed elsewhere in our columns.

The first drill meeting of the Union Volunteers was held last evening at the Mercer House. Subsequent to the drill resolutions were passed disclaiming any political or sectional object.

In the State Senate yesterday the Committee on Federal Relations made an elaborate report on the various resolutions having reference to the disturbed condition of the country. A synopsis of the report, together with the resolutions recommended by the committee, are given in our despatches from Albany. A resolution appointing the 5th of February as the time for electing a United States Senator in place of Mr. Seward was offered, and laid over. Benjamin F. Bruce, of Madison, was chosen Canal Commissioner.

There was not a quorum of Emigration Commissioners present at the meeting of that Board yesterday. The routine business was all that they disposed of in consequence. The weekly statement shows only 145 emigrant arrivals at the port during last week, which makes the whole number, since January 1, 742. This does not indicate a break emigration for the present year, as it is far behind the numbers in the same period of the years immediately preceding the present one. Doubtless the political condition of the country produces an unfavorable effect on the European immigration. The commutation balance at present is $7,450 00.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, for the purpose of organizing for the year 1861. On the first ballot, Wm. R. Stewart, the President of the old Board, was unanimously re-elected. The veto of the Mayor on the resolution to increase the police force was taken up, and after some debate the original resolution was unanimously passed, over the veto of the Mayor. Some other important business was transacted, which will be found in another portion of the paper.

The Board of Education held a special meeting last evening, but it was merely to transact routine business. An appropriation of $6,000 was made to furnish the new schoolhouse in the Twenty-first ward, and several smaller appropriations to purchase heating apparatus for different schoolhouses throughout the city were likewise made. The committees appointed by the President were then announced, and the Board adjourned.

The market for beef cattle yesterday was dull, and prices fell off about ½c. a ¼c. per pound. Milch cows and veal calves were without material change. Sheep and lambs were more plenty and dull, at a reduction in prices of 50c. a 75c. per head. Swine were active and firmer. The total receipts were 3,977 beeves, 103 cows, 359 veals, 9,711 sheep and lambs and 11,332 swine.

The extreme inclemency of the weather yesterday tended to check transactions in most descriptions of produce. The cotton market was tame, while sales embraced about 900 bales, closing heavy at about 12¾c. for middling uplands. The receipts at the ports since the 1st of September last have reached about 1,835,000 bales, against 2,452,000 in 1860, and 2,070,000 in 1859. The exports in the same time have reached 1,141,000 bales, against 1,350,000 in 1860, and 1,040,000 in 1859. The stock on hand embraced 818,000 bales, against 1,007,000 in 1860, and 837,000 in 1859. Flour was heavy, and for Western and State grades prices were 5c. per barrel lower. Wheat was heavy, and closed at about 1c. per bushel lower. Corn was also dull, with a fair demand. Sales were active at the concession. Pork was firmer, with sales of new mess at $17 25 a $17 50, and of new prime at $12 a $13 25. Sugars were quiet, and in the absence of sales of moment quotations were nominal. Coffee was quiet, with moderate sales at steady prices. Freights for English ports were rather firmer, especially for grain, while engagements were light.

Important News from Springfield—The President Elect on the Crisis.

The very interesting and important intelligence from our Springfield correspondent, which we publish to-day, corroborates the general impression that Mr. Seward, in his late speech in the Senate, upon the present crisis, its dangers and its remedies, fully and authoritatively reflected the views, inclinations and purposes of the President elect.

First, we are informed that the news of the firing upon the Star of the West had thrown the Legislature and the citizens at Springfield into great excitement, from the belief that this act was the beginning of civil war; and that, though the President elect had very little to say in reference to these startling revolutionary events in South Carolina, "it is obvious that he is most deeply concerned and exercised about the probable consequences." This is but a common place scrap of intelligence, and yet we derive some satisfaction from it, because it shows that the imperturbable indifference hitherto manifested by Mr. Lincoln in regard to these "revolutionary events" has at length given way to serious reflection upon the responsible position in which he stands before the American people.

But it appears that not only has Mr. Lincoln been brought to a thoughtful frame of mind upon the dangers which beset the Union, but that from his meditations he has been almost persuaded, for the sake of the Union, to come down from the Chicago platform. Thus, it appears, that while he sticks to the republican doctrine of the Congressional prohibition of slavery in the Territories, and while he is decidedly opposed to the Crittenden resolutions, and equally so to the scheme of admitting New Mexico as a State, with its Territorial slave code unchanged, still, "should he be called upon, after assuming his place at the helm of the ship of State, to subordinate, for the sake of the harmony and peace of the country, his private opinions to public measures, he will not fail to make a patriotic response."

To be more explicit, sinking his individual opinions in the general welfare, Mr. Lincoln would sign a law of Congress, "embodying the propositions of Mr. Robinson, or even the restoration and extension to the Pacific coast of the Missouri compromise line, provided he could be satisfied it was demanded by the bulk of the nation, and the only means of saving the Union." This indicates a patriotic disposition on the part of the President elect to compose these existing, and alarming sectional disturbances through the offices of peace and reconciliation. This is good, but it is neutralized by what follows; for we are admonished from Springfield that neither Mr. Lincoln nor his friends have any longer any faith in the availability of any Union saving compromise, apprehending, as he and they do, that "not only will all the cotton States follow in the wake of South Carolina, but that no peace offering of any description will ever induce them to retrace their steps." Thus, it appears, Mr. Lincoln infers that the question with his administration "will not be how to forestall secession, but how to deal with it as an accomplished, irrevocable, stubborn fact."

Here, then, is the great difficulty in the way of a compromise, the belief, or the plea, that it is too late or too soon for compromises of any sort. Senator Iverson, of Georgia, tells us it is too late, that the Union is irrevocably dissolved, and that an independent Southern confederacy will soon be established, which will prove "the most successful government on earth." Senator Seward says it is too soon, and that he will not be ready to engage in the work of a constitutional compromise until these "eccentric secession and disunion movements shall have ended." Meantime, he considers a Southern confederacy as only a glittering mirage of the desert of Utopia, and the Union so strong and indispensable to all concerned that it will recover itself, and that these "eccentric secession movements" are mere nullities, calculated only to lead foolish men astray.

From Washington and from Springfield, from the Premier and from the President of the incoming republican administration, the same conclusion is proclaimed—that the first question before it will not be how to save the Union, but how to deal with the seceded States. From Mr. Lincoln, too, and from Mr. Seward, the same answer has been given, substantially, that the Union and the constitution will be maintained in the seceded States by the enforcement of the laws. The case, then, appears to be made up. There will be no compromise within the brief interval to the 4th of March, and then, perhaps, begins the deluge. If Mr. Seward, however, rejecting this misapprehension that it is too late or too soon for compromises, would only come bravely up to the full measure of a compromise securing the South for the future within the Union, and if Mr. Lincoln would assist in this movement, if passed or not passed by Congress, good results would be sure to follow. If passed, the door of reconciliation would be thrown wide open; if lost, the incoming administration would enter upon its duties with the approbation and support of every Union man within the boundaries of the United States.

We call, therefore, upon Mr. Seward, in behalf of the Union, the peace of the country and the incoming administration, to try at once the experiment of a great practical compromise. It is not too soon and it is not too late to try it.

The Decision of the President—Fort Sumter to be Retained.

Our Washington despatches on Tuesday informed us of the arrival at the federal capital of Colonel Hayne—a special messenger from the Governor of South Carolina to the President of the United States. Colonel Hayne's errand was to demand the surrender of Fort Sumter to the authorities of South Carolina. The decision of the President, announced this morning, is that under no circumstances will the government resign possession of Fort Sumter; and it is understood that Major Anderson will be instructed to defend the post at all hazards.

It is very unfortunate that the question as to this comparatively unimportant point should have been raised just at this moment, when there is an opening for compromise. Except Sumter and some obscure works in Florida and Texas, the entire line of Southern seacoast defences are in the hands of the disunionists. Now, the Charleston people hold that, to be consistent, they must remove the federal flag from Sumter, even if they are compelled to accomplish the act by force. As a matter of course, they would be sustained by all the Gulf States wherein federal property has been seized. Sumter might be taken by exhausting the garrison, or a general naval fight ensue, in which the city of Charleston would suffer severely and the best blood of Carolina flow in torrents. The cotton States would then come to the rescue, and the result would be a frightful civil war. Now, the sober, earnest, thinking men of all parties regard with aversion any movements that look to the arbitrament of the sword. At the same time it is a point of honor with all of us who still adhere to the Union that Fort Sumter should not be taken, and we believe that the forbearance of Major Anderson in the matter of the Star of the West should lead to equal consideration on the part of the Charleston authorities. They, however, seem to think that the presence of the federal flag on Sumter is a tacit defiance of the government which they have set up, and they feel the matter more deeply than any of us at the North can possibly imagine.

Sumter has been called the key to the defences of Charleston harbor. It is something more just now. It is the turning point in the crisis of the Union. There can be no doubt that the action of the President upon Hayne's rather cool proposition will be received with approbation in the border slave States, and that the Union party in the South will secretly approve it.

At the same time that we receive this news from Washington we have important intelligence from Springfield, to the effect that Mr. Seward's speech receives the endorsement of the President elect; and it is by no means improbable that if affairs could be kept *in statu quo ante bellum* for a short time longer the republicans would offer some plan of compromise, based upon the Crittenden amendments. The radical wing of the party is already getting frightened at the weakness, as they term it, of the republican members of Congress. Greeley & Co. howl vigorously over Seward's speech—the very best possible proof that it has hit the right spot. So we find the extreme republicans and the thorough going fire-eaters, as usual, united in the endeavor to break up the Union. Between these two fires the conservatives North and South are unable to stir hand or foot. They are as effectively shut up as Anderson in Fort Sumter.

Suppose the worst comes to the worst (for we must look at these things squarely) and Sumter is attacked, what then? Then the North will be aroused as one man, and, until reason regains its sway, we shall be compelled to suffer all the horrors of a fratricidal conflict, which will destroy the industrial interests of all sections and put us back at least a hundred years in the estimation of the civilized world. We will assume, for the sake of argument, that in the event of war the border States would cast their lot in with the North, although the tenor of all our advices from Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland and Virginia are inflexibly the other way; and then it is not so clear that the army of the North could subjugate the cotton States. And if they did succumb, of what value would their forced submission be? Then, again, where are the troops to come from? Where will the general government find volunteers to fight against men who take up arms on their own soil to defend their own rights? Can we depend upon officers of the army and navy when they are commanded to turn their guns against their own relatives, or their comrades, with whom they have shared the bivouac or joined in the assault upon a foreign foe? Are we to take a hundred thousand men from the workshops, the plough or the counting house, and send them to attack our brethren of the South in their own homes? Is there no danger that in the event of civil war and the withdrawal of a large number of law-abiding citizens from the Northern cities, that the dangerous classes will prove too much for the local authorities? Is the commerce of the country to be suspended without overthrowing all other interests interwoven with and dependent upon it?

These are questions which the coercionists will do well to ponder upon earnestly, and if they are not as crazy as the advocates of immediate secession in the South, they will agree that, in case no settlement of the difficulty can be arranged, it will be better that we should part in peace. There is nothing so dreadful in the idea of two great confederacies, managed upon the same general plan as the present Union, with trade, commerce, manufactures, friendly intercourse going on the same as in the most peaceable times. If our Southern brethren think they can better themselves by going out, and are resolved to try the experiment, in Heaven's name let them go in peace. We cannot keep them by force. People in their own section, defending their own firesides, may be overthrown many times, but history teaches us that the work of subjugation is, besides, exceedingly difficult, as unprofitable to the conquerors as to the conquered.

We have hopes that the Charleston people will think over the matter of Fort Sumter, and that the new administration will offer terms that will meet the approbation of the Union party in the border States, where they demand a lever to begin with. Further South the Union sentiment lies dormant, but is not dead, and may yet rise superior to the secession lunacy. But coercion is not to be thought of for a moment.

WHO ARE THE TRUE OWNERS OF OUR FEDERAL FORTIFICATIONS?—The argument is continually brought forward by that portion of the people of the Southern States who would justify the seizure of federal property by State governments, that our coast defences were erected exclusively for local defence. They say that Fort Pulaski belongs to Georgia, from the very necessity of the case, as much as Dover does to England, or Cherbourg and Toulon to France. They maintain that the authorities of South Carolina have an absolute, inherent right to hold forts Pinckney, Moultrie and Sumter; that the approaches to New Orleans belong to Louisiana; and that forts McHenry and Monroe are appendages of Virginia and Maryland, just so soon as those States have cut themselves off from the Union. This is an entire fallacy. It was not alone for the protection of any particular point, or line of coast, that our fortifications were built with so much care and at such vast expense; but for the security of the common country, and to prevent the possibility of invasion, which would give a lodgment anywhere on the continent to a common enemy.

The inhabitants of Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore are no less interested that troops should not be landed in Georgia and South Carolina, than are those of Savannah, Columbus and Charleston. An attack upon any one point of our coast is an invasion of the whole United States, and would be resisted as much in the present dislocated state of our national and administrative machinery as it would have been under the Presidency of Monroe, Madison or Jackson. Were Louisiana menaced by a foreign foe, would the people of that State cry out hands off; let us fight out this battle singly and alone? They would justly demand the assistance of the whole sea and land force of the Union to aid them, and they would receive succor alike from Missouri, Ohio, New York and even Connecticut and Massachusetts. The blood still flows from one common heart, and the pulsations of every artery are dictated from one common national centre. An injury inflicted is felt from one extremity to the other of the body politic, no matter what member may suffer the immediate injury.

It is idle, therefore, to attempt a defence of the conduct of those State governments that have seized upon national property, on the ground that it is essentially of local derivation and for the preservation of local integrity. Our fortifications belong to the federal government alone; can be legally held and defended only by federal troops, or under federal jurisdiction, and the acts that have dictated the movements of our Southern brethren must be unequivocally condemned by every right minded citizen. It would doubtless be inexpedient to attempt any reversal of the mad acts of extremists at the South, at the present moment; but the principle remains fast which Mr. Buchanan laid down in his annual message with regard to the matter.

VIEWS OF THE EUROPEAN JOURNALS ON THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.—The controversy which is being carried on between the Paris *Siècle* and *Le Pays* on the slavery question in this country has a peculiar significance, from the fact that M. de Cassagnac, the editor of the latter, is known to receive his inspirations on most political questions from the Emperor Napoleon. It will be recollected that, shortly before South Carolina declared in Convention its formal secession from the Union, it was stated that she had entered into negotiations with the French government, and had received from it positive assurances of recognition and support. The same thing was asserted in regard to England. These statements were subsequently contradicted by the republican journals; and it was averred that, so far were they from being the fact, the representatives of both governments at Washington had positively intimated that the secession movement would receive neither countenance nor encouragement from them.

There was, no doubt, as little foundation for the one as for the other of these assertions. It is not the habit of the European governments to commit themselves in anticipation of events. But there is no difficulty in judging, from past precedents, of what their course will be should the Southern States resolve themselves into a separate confederacy.

Since the revolution of 1830 in France it has been the established policy of England to recognise *de facto* governments, and her example has since been followed by nearly all the European cabinets. It is to the expediency of this principle that most of the political changes that have been since effected in Europe owe their peaceful consummation. But if any doubt existed on the subject, in connection with the South, it would be dispelled by the recent declaration of the London *Times*, that the South had rights, and of those rights that of free trade was one; as well as by the energetic arguments of *Le Pays*—Louis Napoleon's organ—in support of slavery. The views put forth by the latter are, besides, only the natural corollary of the policy which sought to revive the slave trade in order to supply the tropical colonies of France with African labor. The disposition of both governments to recognise the independence of the South being thus clearly established, it behooves those who do not want to see foreign elements imported into the present conflict between the two great sections of the confederacy, to make some practical advances towards conciliation. Let European interference be once admitted in the affairs of these States, and the remotest generations of our descendants will have reason to curse the memory of the men who have built up the republican party merely for their own political advancement.

MORNING CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF MADAME ANNA THILLON.—This popular favorite with the musical public takes a benefit at Irving Hall to-morrow (Friday) night, on which occasion she will be assisted by several accomplished artistes, including, among others, Signora Frezzolini, Madame Von Berkel, Miss Kate Comstock, Signors Quinto, Muller, Ronconi and De Abella; Messrs. Ricciophaco, Thomas, Cook, Bowler, Mills, Pattison, Carl Anschutz and several other eminent professionals. The programme is unusually good, embracing twenty-one choice selections, vocal and instrumental, from the most eminent composers, which, when it is understood that Madame Bishop stands in need of assistance, will, we are confident, ensure her a crowded house.

IMPORTANT FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The President Elect and His Views on the Crisis.

He Would be Disposed to Support a Liberal Compromise, but he Fears it is Too Late.

The Question is Not How to Forestall Secession, but How to Deal With It, &c., &c., &c.

Our Springfield Correspondence.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 11, 1861.

Mr. Seward Gazetted as Secretary of State—Cameron Officially Shelved—Probability of Chase's Acceptance of the Secretaryship of the Treasury—N. B. Judd Pressed for the Interior Department—The Rubicon Believed to be Crossed—Legislative Doings, &c., &c.

The *Daily Illinois State Journal* of this morning contains the following official announcement of Mr. Seward's acceptance of the Secretaryship of State:—

MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET.

The Albany *Evening Journal* having announced that Mr. Seward has accepted the position of Secretary of State under the President elect, it may not be out of place to state that official advices to that effect have been received by Mr. Lincoln. The portfolio of the State Department was tendered to Mr. Seward several weeks ago, and the selection cannot fail to receive a cordial response from all who love and are determined to stand by the Union. Mr. Seward's wisdom as a statesman of ability, as a diplomatist, will directly tend to strengthen confidence in the incoming administration at home and abroad. The *Journal* properly remarks, "that on no former occasion has a President offered, or a Secretary accepted, that department in a manner more delicate and respectful to each, or more independent and honorable to both;" and it puts on record the prediction "that President and Premier will so discharge their duties amid all the difficulties that surround them as to preserve the blessings of Union, and to deserve and receive the homage of their countrymen." We have confidence that the sequel will verify the prophecy.

It is known that Mr. Lincoln received Mr. Seward's formal acceptance only by this morning's mail, and that the paragraph in Thurlow Weed's paper was inserted simultaneously with the mailing of the letter. Mr. Lincoln immediately acknowledged its receipt by special telegraphic despatch to Washington.

Candor compels me to state that the construction put upon Mr. Seward's appointment in a late editorial of the HERALD is not endorsed by the friends of the President elect. They look upon it as an earnest of the firm adherence of the new *regime* to the dogmas of their party, as laid down in the Chicago platform, rather than as a symptom of readiness to compromise and renounce. The radical republicans of this section, at all events, augur from Mr. Seward's premiership the strict fidelity of the incoming administration to the principles to the triumph of which it owes its existence. It may be safely presumed, nevertheless, that Mr. Seward's profound statesmanship and catholicity of views will enable him to understand the exigencies of the times, and prevent any clashing act of the administration of which he will, doubtlessly, be the most prominent and influential member.

The last twenty-four hours have developed the probability that Mr. Chase may, after all, not accept the Treasury Department, offered to him by the President elect during his recent stay in this city. The ex-Governor himself would greatly prefer the Senatorial toga to a ministerial portfolio. But it seems that an acceptance is urged upon him by many of his most intimate and faithful friends, and that he is not unlikely to yield to their counsel. Advices to that effect reached here last night.

The partisans of N. B. Judd, of this State, who are now assembled around their leader at this point, are working with might and main to secure the place informally tendered to Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, for him. The jealousy of rival republican chieftains from this State paralizes, however, their efforts to some extent. But it is very possible that their representations will prevail in the end.

Mr. Judd is an old and tried friend of the President elect, and Mr. Lincoln's personal preferences will not conflict with the wishes of the advocates of the former's cause. Nor is the country likely to suffer by the substitution of the shallow-brained Hoosier for so able a man as Mr. Judd.

The news of the firing upon the Star of the West threw both Legislature and citizens generally into intense excitement. The tug of war is believed to be come—the Rubicon crossed—civil war inevitable. Legislative business was all but suspended. The "overt act of treason and rebellion" occupied the minds and mouths of all.

The President elect looks very gravely. He says little in reference to the startling events in South Carolina, but it is obvious that he is nevertheless most deeply concerned and exercised about their probable consequences.

The Legislature has thus far confined itself to the formation of committees and introduction of petitions and bills.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 12, 1861.

The President Elect and the Compromise Propositions—The Southern Members of the Cabinet—Wilmot's Connection with the Cameron Intrigues—Legislative—Personal, &c.

Frequent allusions have been made by me in preceding letters to the position occupied by the President elect in reference to the various modes and means, proposed by patriots in Congress and elsewhere, for the pacification of the country. I took occasion to state at different times that he had distinctly and emphatically expressed his firm adhesion to the Chicago platform in general, and the republican doctrine of the Congressional right to legislate prohibitively on the subject of slavery in the Territories; that he was decidedly opposed to the Crittenden resolutions, and equally so to the scheme of admitting New Mexico as a State with its Territorial slave code unchanged—in fine, that he was as resolute and outspoken an anti-slavery extensionist as ever. That such are really his views no one that has ever enjoyed the privilege of his frank, unreserved conversation on public matters will deny, but I have reason to think—in fact, I know—that should he be called upon, after assuming his place at the helm of the ship of State, to subordinate, for the sake of the harmony and peace of the country, his private opinions to public measures, he will not fail to make a patriotic response. I believe, to illustrate the meaning of this assertion, that although entirely loath to see slavery spread over another inch of ground, he would yet affix his signature to a Congressional enactment embodying the propositions of Mr. Robinson, or even the restoration and extension to the Pacific coast of the Missouri compromise line, provided he could be satisfied that it was demanded by the bulk of the nation, and the only means of saving the Union. On the other hand, it will be but simple justice to state that neither he nor his friends have any longer faith in the availability of any of the suggested compromise measures. They appear to incline to the conviction that not only all the cotton States will follow in the wake of South Carolina; that no peace offering of any description will ever induce them to retrace their steps, and that the question with the republican administration will not be, how to forestall secession, but how to deal with it as an accomplished, stubborn, irrevocable fact.

It is now considered certain in Presidential circles that at least one, and perhaps two places, will be left open in the Cabinet with a view to the representation of the South, and that they will not be filled until after the arrival of the President in the federal capital. The statement of the New York *Tribune* that Robert E. Scott, of Virginia, and William A. Graham would be taken from the slaveholding States, is totally unfounded. No such selections have been made; nor is it at all likely that Mr. Scott will be one of Mr. Lincoln's ministers. His last epistolary effort, in which he placed himself determinedly and bitterly on record against the party that elevated Mr. Lincoln to power, has rendered him altogether impossible.

It would be vain to conceal the fact that the most intricate and delicate question to be solved by Mr. Lincoln previous to his inauguration is now this very representation of the Southern section of the country in his ministerial council. There is evidently an absolute want of Southern planks likely to fit into the already constructed portion of the Cabinet. That this difficulty has already proved very vexatious to Mr. Lincoln is certain, and that he will put off his ultimate decision in the premises until a point of culmination will be further approached, either one way or the other, is more than probable.

Judging from present appearances, the session of the Legislature of this State will be a pre-eminently working one. The legitimate business for which it has been convened will be first disposed of; politics will only be dabbled in in case the legislation proper shall not absorb the forty days within which the session is wisely confined by the constitution. The most important measures thus far introduced are bills for the amendment of the banking laws and the reorganization of the militia of this State.

Charles Butler, the well known financier of your city, was here during yesterday.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 13, 1861.

The Cameron Cabal Revived—Arrival of Senator Cowan and J. P. Sanderson, of Pennsylvania—The Object of Their Mission—Cameron's Ultimatum, &c.

There is another excited flutter among our political quidnuncs. All the pangs of curiosity—all the uncertainties of rumors, conjectures, implications and deductions, that deprived them of their peace of mind and rest of body only a fortnight ago, are being renewed. The Cameron cabal is revived. The more feared than fearful Pennsylvania chieftain has once more entered the lists in the person of his most devoted henchman—J. P. Sanderson. That faithful squire, who had followed his liege lord hither but a few days ago, landed a second time in this republican Mecca at a late hour last evening. The news of the bombardment of Charleston would have produced no more amazement than that of his sudden apparition. In a mere whiff it had penetrated the remotest hiding place of politicians. "What does it mean?" escaped the lips of all. "Is he come as a harbinger of peace or war?" "Has the vehement opposition to his master's appointment stirred up his mettle and excited his ire, or induced him to forego his Cabinet aspirations?" These were the questions—more easily asked than answered.

Not a little was added to the irritation by the fact that Edgar Cowan, the newly elected United States Senator of Pennsylvania, had not only arrived on the same train, but also engaged apartments in common with Sanderson. There was another puzzle. It had been universally believed that Cowan's triumph was tantamount to a defeat of Cameron, as Wilmot had received the support of the Cameron men in consideration of services rendered during his late visit to this place, and hence the apparent harmony and co-operation of supposedly hostile elements proved a profound mystery and no mean source of disconcert and confusion.

Thus it was not to be wondered at that this holy Sabbath was desecrated by general and persistent attempts to solve this seemingly inexplicable enigma. So many experienced noses being on the scent, it could not be a matter of surprise that, ere the distinguished visitors had dwelled twenty four hours in our midst, the mist of discordant circumstances that first shrouded their intents and purposes has cleared away and the case all but fully understood.

It appears that Mr. Sanderson came here in a direct rush from Washington City, as the envoy plenipotentiary of the great Pennsylvania cabalist. Frightened, beyond all doubt, by the intensely hostile demonstrations that have been brought to bear upon the President elect during the last ten days, the latter instructed his *fidus Achates* to undertake the journey to Springfield once more, and bring matters to a head either one way or the other. And thus the confidential messenger hied hither, and giving himself hardly time for a hasty lavation and repast, sought the Presidential presence at the earliest possible moment. He found Mr. Lincoln at his private residence, and was closeted with him from eight to eleven o'clock P. M. The interview was renewed this forenoon, and likewise lasted several hours.

As to the tenor of the alternative presented by the deputy, it was framed with Mr. Cameron's habitual prudence and cunning. It neither asserted nor demanded anything in offensive or imperious terms. It was couched, on the contrary, in the most respectful and conciliatory language. It left everything to the pleasure of the party to whom it was addressed, and expressed a willingness to abide by his ultimate decision. While a readiness to serve was intimated, no anxiety for office was manifested. In fine, the document was so held as to enable the author to come well out of the affair, no matter what its upshot would be.

The President received Mr. Cameron's representative with his usual kindness, and listened to all he had to say with attention and respect. But it is well understood that he failed to respond directly or definitely, but expressed his intention to take the matter under further advisement.

It is not improbable that the question whether or not Mr. Cameron will occupy a seat in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet will be ultimately decided before Mr. Sanderson re-embarks for the East. In the meantime the President elect finds himself in a disagreeable predicament. On the one hand, the disregard of the numerous emphatic remonstrances against the appointment of the Senator from Pennsylvania threatens to become a means of serious offence to their prominent and influential originators, [illegible] of Cameron's secret desires and easily wounded pride and great power opens the unpleasant prospect of equally grave consequences in case of his disappointment. Nevertheless, I venture to say that—Mr. Sanderson's visit to the contrary notwithstanding—the failure of the Cabinet aspirations of his principal is greatest, and that a plaster in the shape of a first class foreign mission will be offered.

As to the import of Mr. Cowan's visit, it is known that he met Mr. Sanderson by accident at Pittsburg, while on his way here, and being an intimate acquaintance, came on with him; but, although the main object of his trip is to become personally acquainted with the President elect, that he intended, with a generosity truly creditable to the victor, to urge Cameron's claims in order to secure for his defeated rival a place at his side in the United States Senate.

Mr. Cowan did not attend last night's interview between the President and Mr. Sanderson, but was formally introduced to the former in the course of the morning.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 16, 1861.

Senator Cowan and Mr. Sanderson left this morning disappointed, after laying close siege to Mr. Lincoln for three days. It is now understood that Mr. Cameron's offer to withdraw was not absolute. He merely expressed his willingness to forego his claims should they prove a source of embarrassment to the President elect. Both Cowan and Sanderson worked like beavers in Cameron's interest, but Mr. Lincoln thought best not to commit himself definitely while they were here. The pressure exerted by them now being removed, there is no great probability of an ultimate decision in Cameron's favor, as strong counter efforts are constantly being made.

It is believed here that Cowan's support of Cameron's claims was exerted in return of obligations to Cameron members by the Pennsylvania Legislature.

The probability of Mr. Judd's appointment is increasing.

A test vote was taken in the Legislature this morning on Mr. Crittenden's compromise proposition. The republican majority voted down resolutions embodying them.

The Democratic Convention to-morrow will be very largely attended. There is a prospect of a hard struggle as to which of the compromise measures now before Congress should be endorsed.

Three mysterious gentlemen arrived early this morning, and registered themselves at the St. Nicholas Hotel, as Mr. Barney and friends. They were apparently very anxious to preserve an incognito, but were soon recognized as Messrs. George Opdyke, Hiram Barney, and Judge Hogeboom, of New York city. The distinguished trio had a protracted interview with the President elect both this morning and afternoon. The object of their mission is to protest against Cameron's appointment, and express the decided opposition of the republican masses of the Empire State to any compromise involving an abandonment of the Chicago platform. That the distribution of federal patronage in New York city also received their attention may be well supposed. Mr. Edward's speech is an exact reflection of Mr. Lincoln's views.

Police Intelligence.

GREAT RUSH OF VICTIMS.—The arrest of Gilbert Morris, alias Sheffield, for swindling, noticed in yesterday's newspapers, brought a great crowd of victims to the Second District Police Court. Arnold, Constable & Co. complained that they had lost $32 40; Jackson & Co., of Broadway, $24; Strang, Adriance & Co., $43 29; Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake, $56; and Joseph Batten, $13 50. It is expected that a number of other firms have been swindled, which will swell the amount to several hundred dollars. Morris is a genteel looking fellow, very plausible in his manner, and well calculated every way to succeed in his nefarious trade. Justice Connolly has determined to keep him at the Jefferson Market Police Court prison for a few days longer.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Within the past forty-eight hours a number of persons have been engaged in circulating counterfeit "threes" on the North River Bank of this city. The police made several arrests, among which are the following:—Henry Wilson, Geo. Cooper, Thos. McConnell, John McGuire and Frank Wallace. The prisoners were brought before Justice Steers, at the Essex Market Police Court, and committed for examination. The counterfeits are tolerably well executed, but good judges of money can detect their spurious character at a glance.

WHAT ARE WE COMING TO?—Henry Ward Beecher is engaged at New Haven, and sworn at in Philadelphia. Wendell Phillips cannot speak unprotected in Boston. [illegible] Douglas, agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, is hooted out of Lancaster, Mass.; and Susan B. Anthony is mobbed at Rochester, and can't for any consideration obtain a hall in Albany.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

THE LOBBY FILLING UP.

Report of the Senate Committee on Federal Relations.

The Action of South Carolina Declared Revolutionary and Treasonable.

The Military Power and Resources of the State Pledged to Put Down Insurrection.

The Rendition of Fugitive Slaves a Constitutional Obligation.

NEW YORK CITY AFFAIRS, &c., &c., &c.

ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1861.

The third house has rapidly filled up during the last twenty-four hours. The afternoon train from New York yesterday brought quite an army of those patriots to look after the interests of the people. They of course never think for a minute of their own affairs, but are laboring to protect the people. The schemes that have brought them here at this time are as varied as the numbers in attendance. First and foremost we have a squad laboring for the defeat of the City Chamberlain bill now before the Senate, and another batch laboring for it. These gentlemen are as busy as bees in the season of flowers, and bear upon their countenances the ...

[illegible]

... Canal Commissioner to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Samuel H. Barnes.

Lieut. Gov. CAMPBELL declared Benjamin F. Bruce, of Madison county, duly elected to fill vacancy in the office of Canal Commissioner occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes, and the Senate returned to their Chamber.

At one o'clock, on motion of Mr. WALSH, the House adjourned.

Proposed New York Democratic State Convention.

ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1861.

Several prominent democrats held a meeting here to-night, and in consultation they were impressed with a sense of the great danger that threatens the Union, and suggests the calling of a Democratic State Convention to be composed of two delegates from each assembly district, to meet at Albany, as a preliminary to a Democratic National Convention, to convene at an early day to take into consideration the state of the country and see what remedy for the existing distraction can be suggested. It is said that while conceding the minority to take possession of the general government under the result of the recent election, the democracy feel that as a majority of the people of the Union they have rights, which at this time should be maintained, and that their stake in the preservation of the Union is greater than that of a minority party, although temporarily successful. On a comparison of views, they announce that the feelings of the democrats of this State seem to be in favor of firmly maintaining the Union and upholding the laws, but o insisting, as a condition, that the olive branch shall go in advance, and no means be left untried to reunite all the States of the Confederacy on the firm basis of securing to each its full constitutional rights.

A call for a convention will emanate probably from the representatives in the Legislature, and be issued forthwith.

New York Military Association.

ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1861.

The Military Convention met again this morning. Generals Hall and Spicer were in attendance. The recommendation of the Committee to revise the Militia law for more thorough enrollment was adopted, also a recommendation to increase the force. The Committee recommend that an application be made to the Legislature to pass a bill to pay the military from the State Treasury, which was agreed to. After a long discussion as to how much money should be asked, the subject of framing a bill to be presented to the Legislature, was referred to a Special Committee with power to act as their judgment dictated.

Gen. Scott was made an honorary member, the proposition being received with applause.

Capt. Rocca's complimentary resolutions to Major Anderson were adopted—unanimously.

A special law for the first division and fifth brigade will be framed by the committee.

A committee of five was appointed, to report what arms in their opinion it is necessary for the State to purchase without delay.

The convention is in session at the Capitol this evening, listening to an address from Gen. W. A. Jackson.

Officers for the ensuing year will be elected to-morrow.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Despatches from Com. Stribling—His Explorations in the "Inner Sea" of Japan.

[illegible]

Sailing of the Steamship Columbia for Charleston.

This fine steamer left her berth, pier 4 North river, yesterday afternoon, at about half past three o'clock. There were comparatively few persons about the wharf beyond those connected with the vessel or having business with the officers or consignees.

She took out about twenty-four passengers, about half of whom were ladies, who were returning to Charleston. She had a very fair miscellaneous freight, among which was a quantity of hay, boxes of dry goods, flour, potatoes and pork, packages of hardware, &c. The last things sent aboard were a horse and light wagon.

The stories about arms and munitions of war being shipped by her were fabulous. It was stated that a reporter for an excited evening paper was on the lookout for some dire weapons, contraband of war, and stumbled over a donkey steam engine the consignees were sending out to be employed on their wharf at Charleston as a hoisting machine. This the individual in question mistook for some new kind of bombshell apparatus, and, had he not been undeceived by the officers or consignees, probably a sensation report would have duly appeared. Capt. Berry, who has seen thirty years' service at sea, was on hand, with his warm hearted and frank manners, ready to impart information to all who asked it concerning his beautiful vessel and her cargo. The donkey engine was, however, left to go out by the James Adger.

We learned from Messrs. Spofford & Tileston that they had given out the contract for the construction of another steamer, in place of the John P. King, to bear the same name and to be of the same size. It proved a God-send to the shipyard taking the contract, as work was very scarce. As soon as it was known that the yard had received the job about two hundred persons immediately applied for work, only about eighty of whom could be engaged. The new vessel will in every respect fully equal, if not surpass, its splendid predecessor destroyed by fire.

The Charleston Steamers.

A telegraphic despatch, received by Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co., dated Charleston, January 16, states that the steamship Marion left at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning (15th). The steamship Nashville will be detained until Thursday, 17th.

City Intelligence.

THE BIBLE AND SLAVERY.—As has been previously announced, the Rev. Dr. Raphall, at the request of many of our distinguished citizens, will deliver his Fast Day sermon upon the "Bible View of Slavery," at the Historical Society's rooms, Second avenue, to-morrow evening. Dr. Raphall's sermon is very interesting, has created quite an excitement in religious circles, and will amply repay a hearing.

ACCIDENT TO EX-SHERIFF WILLET.—An unfortunate accident, which occurred to ex-Sheriff Willet a few days since, has proved more serious than was at first supposed. Mr. Willet was attending upon his children and some ladies at a skating pond in the neighborhood of his residence at Washington Heights, when he received a severe fall, by which it proves that his left leg was broken in two places, between the knee and the ankle. The fractures have been successfully reduced, and his condition ...

[illegible]

THE NEW PLAY AT WALLACK'S, which has been in preparation for some time, was produced on Tuesday night before a large and appreciative audience. There has been no five act drama that we remember, in any of our metropolitan theatres, for a long time, that can compare to the "Lady of St. Tropez," in richness of incident and effective situations. The first act alone would afford material enough for a good three act play. The play is a translation from the French, and has certainly lost none of its stage effect in the translation and adaptation to our boards. Mr. Wallack, as George Maurice, never acted better. This George Maurice is a native of St. Tropez, a small fishing town on the south coast of France, near Toulon. As captain of a privateer he becomes wealthy in the course of a few years. Visiting Paris on business, he accidentally sees Hortense (Mrs. Hoey), daughter of the Count d'Auderive, a creditor of his, who owes him an enormous sum of money. He falls in love on first sight, and when about to become the possessor of the Count's property in satisfaction for the debt, discovers that the young lady is the Count's daughter, and generously refuses the deed of assignment which would infallibly beggar father and daughter; but the Count haughtily insists on the surrender. As an equivalent—by way of balancing the obligation—Maurice asks the daughter's hand in marriage, an offer which the old Count indignantly rejects, but which the young lady accepts, solely with a view to save her father's property. Unfortunately, she is deeply enamored of a young doctor, Charles d'Arbel, of which fact Maurice is entirely ignorant. The married couple, like a great many others, are not happy. The husband takes his bride home to St. Tropez. Her husband's relations, who are naturally anxious to inherit his vast wealth, plot his and his poor young wife's destruction, and manage so adroitly that the poisoning of Maurice is traced unequivocally to Hortense. Nor does Maurice entertain any doubt of his wife's guilt until he discovers his cousin Antoine mixing the poison with his medicine. He has in the meantime discovered the secret which preyed upon her mind and was such a mystery to him, and in the last scene, when about to die (for the poison has worked too surely), joins the hands of the lovers and expires. Mrs. Hoey, as Hortense, plays her part very well.

We predict that the play will be very popular and have a successful run. There are many fine scenes in it, which would be well worth noticing in a more particular manner, if we could afford the space; and if the audience last night, which was large in spite of the disagreeable weather, was any index to what future audiences may think, we are sure our prediction will be, as we hope it may, fulfilled.

Arrivals and Departures.

DEPARTURES.

LIVERPOOL—Steamship Australasian—F A Laling, New Orleans; J F Dustan, New York; R M Walsh, J Lockwood, Paris; J Middleton, Brooklyn; J G Roker, New York; J Sharpless, Wm Price, D Patton, E Ryan, H Le Mesurier, Quebec; Hon Mrs J S Gaskin, Barbadoes; F B De Chailler, New York; G Cruickshank, J R Franche, Havana; J W Hart, Valparaiso; Wm Lucas, London; S W Emery, Woburn, Mass; T G Farewell, Hamilton; Mrs Geo Lamb, New York.

CHARLESTON—Steamship Columbia—Mrs H L Lloyd, J S Lloyd, J Mills, lady and child; J Redmond, C Cullman, Miss Herberlin, P G Langley, M L Goode, Miss R G Fenton, Miss L J Studley, Miss Morquand, J D Ford, Miss E Merriam, Miss E Marceneul, Mrs McKenzie, Miss Harbeson, J W DePerreal, lady, child and servant; Mrs Young, and others.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—Part 1—Oyer and Terminer. Part 1.—Nos. 1004, 133, 1563, 244, 250, 5, 21 25, 23, 37, 49, 53, 55, 63, 65, 67, 73, 75, 77, 256, 258, 260, 264, 266, 268, 79, 83, 85, 87, 89.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Part 1.—Nos. 619, 687, 1017, 1071, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1095, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 391. Part 2.—Nos. 830, 884, 18, 802, 810, 870, 424, 460, 672, 754, 740, 162, 412, 498, 488, 142.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 54, 86, 59, 62 to 67, 56.

A. D. Russel, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 37 NASSAU STREET, (Opposite Post office,) NEW YORK.

Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
DELAWARE—EXTRA CLASS 77, Jan. 16, 1861.
35, 40, 10, 31, 62, 8, 67, 11, 37, 12, 52, 69.
DELAWARE—CLASS 78, Jan. 16, 1861.
63, 18, 72, 10, 67, 52, 53, 44, 24, 39, 75, 20, 41, 15.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, Or to WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

Drawings of R. France & Co.'s Delaware Lotteries:—
SUSSEX COUNTY, CLASS FOURTEEN, Jan. 16, 1861.
18, 72, 27, 47, 43, 22, 17, 62, 30, 25, 42, 51.
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, CLASS M, Jan. 16, 1861.
64, 14, 59, 78, 58, 37, 20, 56, 19, 1, 73, 71, 22.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing R. FRANCE & CO. Wilmington, Delaware.

Gurney's Gallery. 707 BROADWAY.
The large oil portrait, just completed, of H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, for HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA. Will be on exhibition for a few days only, at Gurney's Gallery, 707 Broadway, previous to its departure to Buckingham Palace. The public are respectfully invited to a view of the same.
J. GURNEY & SON.

Steinway & Son's Overstrung Grand and square Pianos are now considered the best manufactured; are warranted for five years. Warerooms 82 and 84 Walker street.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, with important improvements, at reduced prices. Office 505 Broadway.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing Machines may now be had for $50, at 500 Broadway.

W. F. George's New Patent Gas Stove, the only perfect gas stove ever constructed, warranted to give satisfaction, or the money refunded.
W. F. GEORGE & CO., Manufacturers, 808 Broadway.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and beautifying the Hair. Sold only at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly invented Wig Factory, 16 Bond street.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—Reliable, Harmless and instantaneous; black or brown. Factory 81 Barclay street. Sold and applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond street.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees—The best in the world. Wholesale and retail, and the dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss.—Office No. 2 Vesey street (Astor House), opposite the church.

Barry's Tricopherous is the Best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleansing, preserving and restoring the Hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Scrofulous Disorders, Resulting in Sore eyes, bad legs, dry, scurvy ulcers, &c., originate in foul blood and vitiated secretions. HOLLOWAY'S Pills will thoroughly cleanse the blood, and his balsamic Ointment heal the external eruptions.

Dr. J. Bovee Dods has Resumed the practice of his profession. Office 177 Livingston street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Married.

BRADLEY—BOLAND.—In Lee, Mass., on Saturday, December 29, by Rev. P. Egan, PATRICK D. BRADLEY to ANNE BOLAND.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

BROWER—CRAFT.—In this city, on Wednesday, January 16, by Rev. Edward Lathrop, D. D., ROBERT D. BROWER, of Kanagawa, Japan, to MARIA G. CRAFT, of New York.

DEVLIN—CARRIGAN.—On Monday, January 14, at St. Mary's church, by the Rev. James Boyce, P. G. DEVLIN, to MARY L. CARRIGAN, eldest daughter of P. Carrigan, Jr., Esq., both of this city.

Dublin papers please copy.

MCCLINTOCK—FENNELLY.—In Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, January 2, at Trinity church, by the Rev. Dr. Butler, JOHN M. MCCLINTOCK, Jr., of Baltimore, Md., to MISS MARTHA EMILY FENNELLY, step-daughter of Alexander Brookfield, Esq., of New York.

RANDELL—RAINS.—On Monday, December 10, at the residence of Capt. H. Walien, United States Army, by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, Lieut. CHAS. H. RANDELL, Fourth infantry, to LEILA G. RAINS, daughter of Lieut. Col. Rains, United States Army.

TAYLOR—CRAFT.—At Quaker Hill, N. Y., on Tuesday, January 15, by the Rev. C. G. Acley, Dr. CHAS. TAYLOR, of New Milford, Conn., to MISS OLIVIA T. CRAFT, of Quaker Hill.

Birth.

PRESTON.—On Sunday morning, January 13, the lady of Joseph T. Preston, Esq., of Brooklyn, of female twins.

Died.

[illegible]

... Martin, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 32 Vandewater street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock, when his remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

Western papers please copy.

HALLETT.—At Astoria, on Wednesday, January 16, MISS CHARITY M. HALLETT, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock. Steamer Matteno leaves Fulton Market Slip at one o'clock P. M.

HARRIS.—In Brooklyn, at No. 258 Gold street, FRANCIS WM. HARRIS, native of Southampton, England, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

HERRICK.—On Tuesday, January 15, KITTY PRICE, only child of William and Fannie P. Herrick, aged 1 year, 2 months and 15 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Thomson Price, 57 Ninth street, at two o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon, without further notice.

KENDALL.—On Wednesday, January 16, HARRIET KENDALL, of consumption, aged 19 years.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her uncle Hugh Donohue, are invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at half past two o'clock, from her late residence, Flushing avenue, near Classon avenue, Brooklyn.

LEE.—On Wednesday, January 16, JAMES LEE, the beloved son of James and Sera Lee, aged 11 months and 15 days.

The friends and acquaintance of the family are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 5 Pearl street.

LYNCH.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, January 15, JOHN LYNCH, aged 66 years, a native of Turlot, county of Tyrone, Ireland.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 14 Cherry street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

MOLE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, January 16, Mrs SUSAN MOLE, in the 68th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the deceased, and also those of her brother, Francis Baptist, Esq., of New Rochelle, are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. Spire Pitou, No. 220 South First street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock.

MILES.—On Tuesday, January 15, of inflammation of the lungs, ELIZA MILES, daughter of Peter and Eliza Miles, aged 1 year and 8 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 64 Centre street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

MOLLOY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, January 16, of consumption, MARGARET, wife of Mathew Molloy, in the 34th year of her age, a native of Mullingar, county of Westmeath, Ireland.

The friends of the family and those of her brothers, Anthony and Patrick Connor, and brother in law, Wm. Wallace, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 155 Front street, near Jay, on Friday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be interred in the Cemetery of Holy Cross, Flatbush.

St. Louis papers please copy.

OWENS.—On Wednesday, January 16, CATHERINE, the beloved wife of William Owens, a native of the county Longford, parish of Granard, Ireland, in the 65th year of her age.

The brothers, John, Bernard and Patrick Reynolds, and the friends and acquaintances, are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock precisely, from No. 154 East Twenty-ninth street, between Second and Third avenues. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

PISE.—On Tuesday, January 15, of scarlet fever, JOSEPHINE, the only daughter of Louis F. and Anna Pise, aged 3 years and 1 day.

STEWART.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, January 16, of a lingering illness, DAVID STEWART, in the 42d year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 104 Willoughby street.

SPRAGUE.—On Monday, January 14, Mrs SARAH H. SPRAGUE, wife of Judson R. Sprague, of Galveston, Texas, and daughter of Benjamin Hardinge, Esq.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) noon, at twelve o'clock, from her father's residence, Woodlawn, Broadway, corner of 166th street. Carriages will be in waiting at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, at half-past eleven o'clock.

STUCHFIELD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, January 16, MARY JANE, wife of Armstrong Stuchfield, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, corner of Vanderbilt avenue and Warren street, at two o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon, without further notice.

SUTHERLAND.—On Wednesday, January 16, ELIZABETH, wife of John Sutherland, aged 51 years, 1 month and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 349 Sixth avenue, at one o'clock on Friday afternoon, without further invitation.

TELLER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, January 15, CORA ANGELINE, infant daughter of Woolsey and Ramona Teller, aged 17 days.

WALKER.—On Tuesday, January 15, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, SARAH ANN, wife of Robert S. Walker, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, members of Forsyth street church and members of Hermitage Lodge, No. 164, I. O. O. F., are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 10 Allen street, this (Thursday) morning, at eleven o'clock, without further notice.

Philadelphia and New Orleans papers please copy.

WALLACE.—On Monday evening, January 14, JACOB F. WALLACE, a kind and affectionate father, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 146 Seventh avenue, at half-past ten o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

WOODRUFF.—On Tuesday morning, January 15, after a short illness, WILLIAM D. WOODRUFF.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 32 Vandam street, at one o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon.

WILLIAMS.—On Sunday, January 13, on board schooner Bowditch, from Tampico, of consumption, JAMES WILLIAMS, of Providence, R. I., aged 23 years.

WYCKOFF.—On Tuesday, January 15, LEVAH WYCKOFF, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the Methodist Episcopal church, Fleet street, corner of Lafayette, Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL AT WAR PRICES

White china Tea Sets, 44 pieces, for	$4 75
White china Dinner Plates, per dozen	1 50
White china Breakfast Plates, per dozen	1 25
White china Tea Plates, per dozen	88
White china Dinner Sets, 149 pieces	18 00
Gold band china Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5 00
Gold and colored china Tea Sets, 44 pieces	8 00
Rich colored and gold china Tea sets, 44 pieces	12 00
Gold band china Dinner Sets, 167 pieces	46 75
Gold and colored china Dinner Sets, 167 pieces	56 00
Cut glass Goblets, the dozen	2 75
Colored Bohemian glass Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 00
Silver plated Casters, 6 cut glass bottles	4 00
Silver plated Table Spoons, thread pattern, the dozen	4 00
Silver plated Table Forks, thread pattern, the dozen	4 00
Silver plated Tea Spoons, thread pattern, the dozen	2 00
Ivory handle Dinner Knives, the dozen	4 00
Ivory handle Tea Knives, the dozen	4 00

Many of these articles are offered at ABOUT HALF the usual price, the remainder at a discount of 25 to 30 per cent.

Orders from the country must enclose the cash, with a sufficient sum to pay for packages.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., 631 Broadway.

AT WM. EVERDELL'S SON'S, WEDDING CARDS AND Envelopes of the latest styles. 104 Fulton street, New York. Established 1816.

AT $4 50—NAPOLEON TAP BOOTS, A NEW STYLE, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann street. N. B.—Call and see them.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN For Making BREAD, TEA CAKES, ALL KINDS OF PASTRY, &c. Manufactured by EDW. CHAMBERLAIN & CO., PROPRIETORS OF SHAWMUT CHEMICAL WORKS No. 23 INDIA STREET, BOSTON.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN Is the result of careful chemical research. Bread of all kinds, made by using it, is light, more digestible and nutritious, has an agreeable natural taste, is less liable to sour, will retain its moisture longer than by any other process, and the whole preparation for the oven need not exceed ten minutes.

SEE DIRECTIONS IN EACH PACKAGE for making Breakfast and Tea Rolls—Loaf Bread—Brown Bread—Buckwheat Cake—Sponge Cake—Corn Cake—Cup Cake—Ladies' Cake—Webster Cake—Muffins—Apple Pudding—Highland Cake—Graham Bread—Boston Brown Bread—Dumplings—Chambers Street Cake—Sponge Cake—Jumbles— ...

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A GERMAN LADY, AS A PROTTCAN, OR WAITING-MAID, OR TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN; WILL GO TO THE SOUTH; HAS GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS. Call on or address 308 West 40th st., near 9th av.

A LADY IS ANXIOUS TO PROCURE A SITUATION AS NURSE; HAS NO OBJECTION TO GO TO THE SOUTH; HAS GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS; CAN TEACH THE RUDIMENTS; WILL GO ANYWHERE. Apply at 1 Bleecker st.

YOUNG LADY OF GOOD EDUCATION WISHES A SITUATION TO GIVE LESSONS. Inquire 141 Bowery, 2 flight.

A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH GIRL WISHES A SITUATION. Has no objection to go out of town; has a thorough knowledge of her business; can take charge of a lady's wardrobe. Address Y. Z., Herald office.

A REMARKABLE STAY GERMAN GIRL, WITH HIGH RECOMMENDATIONS, WISHES A SITUATION; WILL GO ANYWHERE. Call at 1 Bleecker st.

A FEW GOOD REPUTABLE YOUNG LADIES, AND OF not of temperament can have an opportunity to improve themselves in the art of dancing, at Professor Lewis's Academy, 127 Bleecker st., near Broadway.

A RESPECTABLE COLORED GIRL WANTS A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID OR TO TAKE CARE OF A LADY'S CHILDREN; is between 20 and 21 years, in the city, from South.

A WIDOW GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID OR TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN; WILL GO TO THE SOUTH; HAS GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS. Can be seen and engaged at 20 East 16th st., over the 4th st.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION. Has no general housework in a small family, or chambermaid. Address Y. Z., Herald office, stating wages.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS NURSE. Inquire 1 Bleecker st., 2 flights.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL, AS CHAMBERMAID OR TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN; WILL GO TO THE SOUTH; HAS GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS. Call at 1 Bleecker st.

A FRENCH COOK DESIRES A SITUATION WITH A GENTLEMAN; WILL GO TO THE SOUTH. Address Y. Z., Herald office, stating wages.

A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION—OFFER IN A small family, or to take care of children; is willing to go out of town; has been in the city two last years. Come call at 185 Bleecker st., Monday.

A CHAMBERMAID WANTED, $1—WANTED, BY A respectable young lady, a situation as chambermaid. Remembers a private family. Address Y. Z., Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY, HAVING A WELCOME AND A HOME, WISHES TO MEET WITH A GENTLEMAN OF MEANS, who would give her another employment. Has had over four years' experience in the business. Address Y. Z., Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, HIGH HEARTED, WISHES TO MEET WITH A GENTLEMAN OF MEANS, who would give her another employment. Has had over four years' experience in the business. Address Y. Z., Herald office.

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A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL, AS CHAMBERMAID OR TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN; WILL GO TO THE SOUTH. Call at 1 Bleecker st., over the 4th st.

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A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland.—The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend despatching their full powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:—
GLASGOW .... Saturday, Jan. 19.
EDINBURG .... Saturday, Jan. 26.
VIGO .... Saturday, Feb. 2.
and every Saturday, at noon, from pier 44 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First cabin .... $75 00 Steerage $30 00
Do. to London .... 80 00 Do. to London 33 00
Steerage return tickets, good for six months 60 00
Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates to New York:—From Liverpool or Queenstown, 1st cabin, $75, $85 and $105; steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information apply in Liverpool to William Inman, Agent, 22 Water street; in Glasgow to Wm. Inman, No. 5 St. Enoch square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. Seymour & Co.; in London to Eives & Macey, 61 King William street; in Paris to Jules Decoue, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to John G. Dale, 109 Walnut street, or at the company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE, ON SATURDAY, February 2.—The United States mail steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, commander, will sail from pier No. 37 North river, foot of Beach street, on Saturday, February 2, at noon. This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail March 2.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. Wessels, commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from pier No. 20 North river, foot of Chambers street, on
SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN
At the following rates:—
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's first class, full powered Clyde built steamer NOVA SCOTIAN, Capt. McMaster, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next Saturday, Jan. 19. Rates of passage from New York, first class, according to accommodation, $66 and $80; steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at 23 Broadway, New York. SABEL & SEARLE, general agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL—POSITIVELY FIRST PACKET.—The celebrated Clipper Ship JEREMIAH THOMPSON, Capt. Blake, has unequalled accommodations at low rates, and sails Wednesday, 23d inst. Apply on board, 53 East river, or to C. A. TEN EYCK, 67 South street.

FOR LIVERPOOL—THE CELEBRATED CLIPPER ship DREADNOUGHT, Captain Samuels, the fastest ship afloat, will positively sail Feb. 1. For passage, lowest rates, apply immediately to secure berths, to P. M. DEMAREST, 97 South street.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON Packets.—Passage from or to Liverpool or London can always be engaged by this well known line, sailing weekly, at the very lowest rates; and drafts issued as usual for any amount, payable on demand in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, can be obtained by applying to or addressing TAPSCOTT & CO., 86 South street, New York.

STEAMSHIP PALESTINE, TO SAIL FOR LIVERPOOL on Friday, 18th instant, has splendid accommodations for a few first cabin passengers at $75. Letters for Europe will be received at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green, till 10½ o'clock on Friday morning. E. CUNARD.

PASSAGE FROM OR TO LIVERPOOL, BY THE OLD Black Star Line.—Drafts on the Royal Bank of Ireland. The RESOLUTE sails 23d January; the JOHN BRIGHT 6th February. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 40 Fulton st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
A first class steamer will leave New York on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.
For freight or passage apply at the only office, 177 West street, corner of Warren. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

JAMAICA AND NEW YORK SCREW STEAM PACKET LINE, CARRYING THE MAIL.—TO SAIL FOR KINGSTON, JAMAICA, on the 2?th of each month. The mail steamship ZULU, Captain Edward Goodwin, will sail for the above port on Monday, the 21st of January. Passage—First cabin, $60; second cabin, $50; third class, $35. For freight or passage apply to
WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, 57 Broad street.

HAVANA AND NEW ORLEANS
Every ten days.
To sail on MONDAY, JAN. 21, at 12 o'clock,
The Steamship
DE SOTO,
J. Johnston, Commander,
now receiving freight, and will sail as above, from pier foot Murray street, North river.
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON, & CO.
68 Murray street.
The steamship BIENVILLE will sail Feb. 1.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE BRITISH and North American royal mail steamship KARNAK, Captain Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Cunard wharf, Jersey City, on
TUESDAY .... February 5, 1861
RATES OF PASSAGE.
[illegible]
Havana 50
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.
The steamers of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave pier 12 North river as follows:—
MONTGOMERY, Capt. Berry, on Monday, Jan. 14.
R. R. CUYLER, Capt. Crocker, on Tuesday, Jan. 15.
MOUNT VERNON, Capt. Layfield, on Thursday, Jan. 17.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Post, on Saturday, Jan. 19.
The steamers of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the ocean.
Tickets to New Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $35; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Eufaula, $34; Albany, $33; Atlanta, $21; Columbus, $31; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
86 West street and 335 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first class Steamship FLORIDA, Captain Isaac Crowell, will leave on Thursday, January 17, at 12 o'clock M., from pier 34 North river. Through tickets can be had for the following places:—New Orleans, $29 75; Mobile, $33; Montgomery, $25; Eufaula, Ala., $31; Columbus, $31; Albany $32; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $23; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $23 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply at 13 Broadway. The steamer ALABAMA, Captain Geo. R. Schenck, will succeed.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New York, } Agents.
JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah, }

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE South and Southwest—United States Mail sidewheel Steamship Line.—The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, J. D. Phillips, commander, will leave pier No. 4 North river, on Saturday, Jan. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows:—To Savannah, Ga., $20; Charleston, S. C., $15; New Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $33; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25 50; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., 29 Broadway.
NOTICE.—Shippers are hereby notified that in consequence of the additional expenses incurred by the steamers the rates of freight by the above line will be advanced.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—FOR NORfolk, Portsmouth, City Point and Richmond, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and Southside Railroad, for Lynchburg, Bristol, Memphis and intermediate places.
Freight received every day, and through receipts furnished at pier 13 North river.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain Skinner, leaves every Saturday, at [illegible]
Steamship ROANOKE, Captain Couch, every Saturday, at [illegible]
Freight to Norfolk, 5 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents, and Richmond, 9 cents.
[illegible]
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY AND Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave [illegible]
[illegible]

NEW YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New York Central, Rutland, Troy and Boston, Western, and Southern Railroads. [illegible]
[illegible]
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A SEVENTH AVENUE DISTILLERY. YOU GET THE best Liquors to be had in the city for the least money, at [illegible] Seventh avenue.

FIFTEENTH STREET DISTILLERY, ESTABLISHED 1836.—The cheapest place to buy pure Brandies, Wines and Liquors, [illegible] and family use, for sale by CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor.

RESTAURANTS.

THE LONDON, MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED [illegible]

THE ELEPHANT AND CASTLE (WHICH WAS ADVERtised in [illegible]) [illegible]
WM. T. HAWLEY, Proprietor. BENJ. HONEY, Agent.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC BANK STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW York, for sale cheap. Inquire at No. 5 Tryon row, room No. 9.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
(Chatham square, corner New Bowery),
NEW YORK, January 1, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of six per cent on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent on sums over that amount, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 21, on all deposits entitled to the same. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
15 AVENUE A,
Between First and Second streets.
January interest, 1861.—Dividend notice.—The Board of Trustees have directed interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of $500 and under that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over $500 that may be so titled thereto five per cent per annum, payable at the bank during bank hours on and after Monday, January 21. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of the depositor as principal. Deposits made on or before January 20 will bear interest from the 1st of January.
The bank is open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR J. BOWEN, Cashier and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPAny, 92 Broadway. New York, Jan. 7, 1861.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent, payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICIAL.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 9, 1861.
Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 19th day of January instant for the issue of such balance of five millions of dollars in Treasury notes as may then be lawfully issued in exchange for gold coin of the United States, deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia, or the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New York or St. Louis, within five days from the acceptance of such proposals under the authority of the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes, and for other purposes," approved December 17, 1860.
Such Treasury notes will be issued upon the receipt here of certificates of deposit with those officers to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. They will be made payable to the order of such bidder or bidders as shall offer to make such exchange at the lowest rate of interest on such notes, and they will carry that rate of interest from the date of such deposit.
The proposals must state the rate of interest without condition, and without reference to other bids, and contain no other fractional rates than one-fourth, one-half or three-fourths of one per centum. One per cent upon the amount proposed to be exchanged must be deposited with one of the officers above enumerated, whose certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal as security for its fulfilment. If the proposal is not accepted immediate directions will be given to return such deposit. Should the proposals vary from the provisions of the act of Congress or of this notice they will not be considered.
All proposals under this notice must be sealed, and inscribed on the outside "Proposals for Treasury Notes." They will be opened and awarded at this Department at 12 o'clock, noon, on said 19th day of January.
PHILIP F. THOMAS, Secretary of the Treasury.

RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office 176 Chatham square, corner of Mott street.
Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. till the 1st of February. By order, E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
NEW YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Third avenue and Twenty-fifth street.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent interest allowed on all deposits
From one dollar to one thousand dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

36TH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK,
No. 56 WALL STREET.
NEW YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent, payable on demand.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

$60,000 TO LOAN, ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in sums to suit applicants, on real estate in this city or Brooklyn. Also, $50,000 to invest in purchasing mortgages. Apply to A. SERGEANT, 15 Wall street.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 566 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PRINCE STREET, room No. 6, up stairs.—Money advanced from $1 to $50,000 on Diamonds, Watches, Dry Goods, Segars and every description of Merchandise. All transactions will be confidential. Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
BAUMGARTEN & CO.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWelry and Silverware, or bought for cash at the highest prices. Old gold and silver bought. Apply at the old established offices of L. JACOB'S, 67 William street; branch, 407 Broadway.

AT 66 NASSAU STREET.—A. HONIGMAN, DIAMOND Broker, makes liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or buys them at full value, at his private office, No. 66 Nassau street, room No. 2, up stairs. Business confidential.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED OFFICE.
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., bought at their highest value; also advances made at his private rooms.
J. H. BARRINGER, 170 Broadway, up stairs.

AT 63 CEDAR STREET.—HENRY HYMAN, DIAMOND Broker. Cash advanced on Diamonds, set or unset, Watches, Watch Movements, Silver Ware, Jewelry, Segars, &c., or bought for cash. Opposite the Post office, room No. 1, up stairs, 63 Cedar street.

AT 11 CHAMBERS STREET.—MONEY TO ADVANCE TO any amount on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., by the well known and old established ISAACS, auctioneer and broker, 11 Chambers street. N. B.—No business transacted on Saturdays.

DRY GOODS, &C.

AT GAYNOR'S—A HANDSOME VARIETY OF BALmoral Skirts, four yards wide, from $1 50; also skeleton and other Skirts of the best quality and latest styles, at prices to suit the times. 843 Broadway, near Union square, and 695 Broadway, between Fourth and Amity streets.

CLOSING OUT.
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT'S
BANKRUPT SALE OF
CLOAKS AND FURS,
At 361 Broadway.
The following lots are worthy the attention of purchasers, being much below value:—
Fancy Stripe Cloaks, suited for spring wear, all at $3; many are worth $12 to $15.
Seasonable Cloaks, long and handsome, $6 50, worth $14.
Elegant Black Beaver Cloaks, $8, worth $16.
Elegant Black Beaver Cloaks, $9, worth $18.
Elegant, all wool, Tricot Beavers, $12, worth $27.
Elegant, very long, with Capes, $13 50, worth $25.
Black Velvet Cloaks, $20 to $30, being less than half their value.
Furs for Ladies,
Misses and Children,
in Capes, Cloaks, Half Capes, Muffs,
Cuffs, &c., must be sold
at whatever sacrifice.
By order of Assignees.
361 Broadway.
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT'S Sale.

R. H. MACY,
204 and 206 Sixth avenue.
The Largest and Cheapest
BALMORAL SHIRTS
Ever exhibited in New York
Will open this morning, Jan. 16.
1,000 BALMORAL SHIRTS,
Three yards wide, $1 12½;
1,500 BALMORAL SKIRTS,
Four yards wide, $1 50.
R. H. MACY,
204 and 206 Sixth avenue, corner of Fourteenth street.

STOCK OF DRY GOODS WANTED.—ANY PARTY having a stock of Dry Goods of from $5,000 to $50,000, to dispose of at a low price, can hear of a purchaser by addressing T. C., box 157 Herald office.

1,000 PACKAGES
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN WOOLLENS,
Suitable for the Spring trade,
Together with a large assortment of the
CHOICEST FABRICS FOR THE USE OF
CLOTHIERS AND MERCHANT TAILORS.
For sale at extremely low prices and on liberal terms.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

CLOTHING.

A POSITIVE FACT FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN to get highest prices in cash for cast off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture and Jewelry, as I am compelled to fill an order. I guarantee to pay more than any dealer in the city. Please call on or address F. Harris, 186 Seventh avenue, near Twenty-first street. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Harris.

A BETTER CHANCE THAN EVER.—LADIES AND gentlemen, I have a great demand for cast off Clothing for the Western market. I guarantee to pay for silk dresses from $8 to $30, from $3 to $15 for coats, from $1 to $6 for pants and vests; also woollen dresses, delaines, shawls, cloaks, furniture and carpets; the highest price paid. Please call on or address a note to B. Mintz, 79 Sixth avenue, between Eighth street and Waverley place. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mintz.

A BETTER PRICE PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTS' cast off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, Jewelry, &c. From $7 to $35 paid for silk Dresses; from $3 to $15 for Coats, and from $1 00 to $4 for Pants. A note by post punctually attended to by B., 154 Seventh avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. Ladies attended to by Mrs. B.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF CAST OFF CLOTHING WANTed—To fill up orders from the West. First rate prices will be given and cash paid in current money. Apply to JAMES MORONEY, 481 Pearl street, next block to Chatham street.

A GREAT DEMAND FOR CAST OFF CLOTHING, Furniture, Carpets, Jewelry, &c.—I have received a large order from the West, and I guarantee to pay the following prices:—For silk dresses from $7 to $30; for coats, from $3 to $15; for pants, from $2 to $6. Call on or address J. Anbott, 153 Seventh avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Anbott.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—A GREAT DEMAND FOR cast off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets and Jewelry. I guarantee to pay the best prices in the city, by calling or addressing M. Abrahams, No. 233 Seventh avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, which will be punctually attended to. Ladies attended by Mrs. A.

RECEIVED FROM CALIFORNIA AND PIKE'S PEAK—$5,000 for cast off clothing. I am willing to pay 25 per cent more than any other establishment. Avoid being humbugged, ladies and gentlemen, by false pretenders, and call at once or address a note by post to S. Gabay, 59 West Broadway. There you may be sure to dispose of your cast off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets and Jewelry at a fair price, and not be humbugged as done by others. For silk dresses, from $7 to $35; for coats, from $3 to $15; for pants, from $1 and upwards. Ladies punctually attended to by Mrs. Gabay, 59 West Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin streets.

THE SUREST WAY FOR LADIES AND GENTS TO GET a fair price in cash for cast off Clothing and not to be humbugged by great puffs.—The best way is only to call on or address M. Levi, 99 Seventh avenue, near Seventeenth street. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Levi.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A SORREL STALLION, BY ETHAN ALLEN, SOUND and kind. Can trot in three minutes. Six years old. Also a sorrel brood Mare of good stock. For sale at 90 East Thirty-second street.

A FIRST CLASS DOUBLE SET OF LIGHT HARNESS, covered mountings, city made, for sale cheap. Also—a Pole for light wagon. Enquire at 373 Canal street. Dentist.

A VERY SUPERIOR LARGE SIZED FAMILY SLEIGH for sale, with pole and shafts, built in Portland; cost $300; will be sold low for cash. Inquire at 93 Gold street.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS high, 5 years old this spring; warranted sound and kind; will make a fine family horse, or for any other purpose, and also a top wagon and harness; will trade for a cheap horse. Inquire at 22 and 24 West Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE—A FINE LARGE PONY BUILT HORSE, 17 hands high; is also a very fine stepper; would make a very fine coupe horse or general business horse. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of D. H. TALLMAN, 68 and 70 Bank street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS TOP PEDLER WAGON cheap. Inquire at 136 Newark avenue, Jersey City.

FOR SALE—A FAST BAY CANADIAN PONY; ALSO A light Wagon and Harness; will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at the corner of Eldridge and Houston streets, between the hours of 8 and 12 A. M.

FOR SALE—A GRAY HORSE, SEVEN YEARS OLD, 15½ hands high, kind and gentle in all harness and under the saddle; fine, stylish driver; can trot a mile in 2:45; first rate sleigh horse; warranted sound. Also a bay Horse, eight years old, fifteen hands high, same description as the above. Will sell at panic prices. Inquire in the drug store corner of Broadway and Fiftieth street.

FOR SALE—ONE OF WOOD BROTHERS' GRAND Hammer Cloth Coaches, nearly new, finished in Crimson; cost $1,400, will be sold for $600. Carriage house, No. 68 West Ninth street, near Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE BAY MARE, SOUND AND kind; a good roadster and fast. Sold for want of use. Inquire of O. N. CUNNINGHAM, 115 Barrow street, where she can be seen.

FOR SALE—A BLACK HORSE, 14 HANDS HIGH, FIVE years old, sound and kind; it is now and always has been used as a lady's saddle horse by its present owner. Inquire at Dickie's Riding Academy, Thirteenth street, west of Fifth avenue.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!
Mr. Rarey's successful and extraordinary subjugation of the most vicious horses submitted to his experiments, has led the admirers of that noble animal to regard him as something more than a mere beast of burden, and the old method of coercing him to submission as an exploded and inhuman method of training. Of paramount importance the eradication of the numerous complaints to which the horse is liable no careful or reflecting person will deny.
DR. ROSENBERG,
Veterinary Surgeon (on the general staff) to her Majesty's army during the mutiny in India in 1857, and recently from the Chinese expedition, having purchased (at a very large cost) a valuable Remedy for the cure of the many diseases to which horses and colts are liable, offers to the people of the United States, to stage and car companies and to farmers especially his
EAST INDIA INVIGORATOR.
As the most efficacious and invigorating Medicine hitherto introduced. Its curative properties are attested by its universal use in the cavalry regiments of the British army, as well as by officers and civilians in every part of British India. For coughs, colds, shivering, retention of urine, inflammation of the kidneys and bowels, fever, colic, staggers, stomach complaints, &c., it has no parallel, and can be given occasionally to colts with great and permanent benefit. To be had at the principal depot, L. GRAUMANN'S, 698 Broadway, corner of Fourth street, New York. Price $1 per bottle. Letters addressed to Dr. Rosenberg, 151 Spring street, will receive immediate attention.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A GOOD sized Horse or Mare; must be a stylish driver, sound and gentle, and able to show 2:50 to a wagon. Please address, stating price, &c., H. W., 313 Washington street.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE OLD ESTABLISHED BOARDing House corner of Greenwich and Harrison streets, to let; Furniture for sale, owing to sickness in the family. Furniture at a sacrifice.

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE THREE STORY BRICK House, with all the modern improvements, No. 98 East Twenty-seventh street, between Lexington and Third avenues; possession given February 1.

GENTEEL APARTMENTS TO LET—AT 101 TWELFTH street, corner of Third avenue, at $10 and $11; also three Rooms, at 146 Third avenue, near Fifteenth street, at $10 50; also two Rooms, at 106 East Twenty-eighth street, at $5 50.
JOHN M. RICHARDS & CO., 270 Fourth avenue.

HOTEL TO LEASE.—THAT LARGE, NEW HOTEL, situate on Fifth avenue, corner of Seventy-sixth street, opposite the skating pond and Ramble. There is no more delightful or healthy location for summer family boarding within 200 miles of the city, overlooking, as it does, from its upper piazzas, the whole Central Park, and having as fine, exhilarating, pure air as can be found anywhere. It will be let to a suitable person for several years, on such terms as will make it desirable. Apply at 461 Broome street.

SMALL HOUSE COMPLETELY FURNISHED, BEtween Madison square and Fourth avenue, to let; a small married family preferred; rent $500 a year; Room and Board for a single gentleman required for the use of the furniture; possession immediately; references exchanged. Address box 2,518 Post office.

TO LET.—A FINE LOFT TO LET, AT 804 BROADWAY, first floor, elegant front windows, to a good tenant. Terms very low. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—FOR ONE YEAR FROM MAY 1, ALL THE second, third and fourth stories of No. 806 Broadway, which includes Dodworth's Hall, twelve studios, and fourteen rooms. Apply on the premises to A. DODWORTH.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND BASEMENT House No. 55 Thirty-second street, between Lexington and Third avenues; has gas, Croton water, bath, &c.; rent $525. Inquire on the premises, from 1 till 4 o'clock, or of R. RUSSELL, 127 West Twenty-fifth street.

TO LET—A PRETTY COTTAGE HOUSE IN JERSEY City, commanding a fine view of New York bay, for the low rent of $25 per month. Water and gas. Possession 1st of February. Apply at 137 or 140 Grand street, Jersey City.

TO LET—A BROWN STONE FRONT HOUSE, WITH all modern improvements, below Bleecker street; is now occupied by the owner, a physician, who would like to board with a small family. Address Medical, station A, Spring st.

TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, TO A GENTLEMAN and wife, a small brick House, nicely furnished, for $30 per month; board required for an invalid lady, for which $4 will be paid; use of furniture considered an equivalent for the balance. An excellent servant will remain if desired. Best of references given and required. Address for ten days, Mrs. C. E. O., Brooklyn Post office.

TO LET—STORE 729 BROADWAY, FIRST LOFT, 50X50 feet, with large mirrors, chandeliers and ornamental window hangings; also, Basement, 50x25 feet, counters, &c. Rent low. Apply at the office of the St. Lawrence Hotel.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE VERY EXtensive Premises for manufacturing purposes, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster street, near Broadway and Canal street. It is well lighted, and now used as a pianoforte factory. Address Major Thompson, 27 Wooster street.

TO LEASE.—NOTICE TO MERCHANTS, REAL ESTATE agents, capitalists and others.—Valuable Property to lease from 5 to 20 years, on desirable terms, for improvement or otherwise, possessing some very peculiar advantages besides being in the immediate vicinity of Broadway, west side, near Canal street, and being a large Lot fronting on two streets, one of them a wide street, with two brick buildings, one five, the other two stories high, on the property; and we venture to say, that no other street Lot below Bond street so near Broadway has greater present or prospective advantages, to make it desirable to any merchant or manufacturer desiring to remove further up town. Real estate agents finding an acceptable lease within two weeks, (as the owner must leave the city), will receive a liberal compensation, which, with the terms, may be ascertained at 461 Broome street. Also, a valuable tenement House to lease for ten years, to a responsible party only.

MILLINERY, &C.

FURS, FURS, FURS,
BELOW COST.
"THE UNION, THE WHOLE UNION,
NOW AND FOREVER."
KELLOGG, 351 C[illegible]

MEDICAL.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT—AMONG MANY OTHERS, IS revealed in the pages of Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every tenth male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or buzzing in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book, who is curing all such patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free for $1, by LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey street, or the author, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at 647 Broadway, up stairs, N. Y.

DR. WARD, AN INFALLIBLE AND SAFE PHYSICIAN to consult in certain diseases. Office 483 Broadway, up stairs. Open till 10 P. M.

DR. WARD'S FAMOUS REMEDIES AND TREATMENT accomplish a speedy and sound cure, without sickening or interrupting business. Office 483 Broadway.

DR. H. A. BARROW, 194 BLEECKER STREET, FOUR doors from Macdougal street, N. Y., author of that popular medical work, "Human Frailty," may be consulted as usual from 11 till 2 and from 4 to 8. Sundays till 2.

DR. WATSON INVITES THOSE WHO ARE AFFLICTED with a certain form of disease to call at his residence, 420 Broome street, second block west of Broadway, where he guarantees a perfect cure without hindrance to business or change in any respect. Dr. Watson's work, "The Cause and Cure," on debility, disease, &c., with numerous highly finished plates, may be had of S. E. LENT, 456 Broadway. Price $1. "The best work for the non-professional reader.—Medical Review."

DR. HUNTER HAS FOR THIRTY YEARS CONFINED his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division street. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse.

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PARIS, LONDON AND NEW YORK MEDICAL ADviser and Marriage Guide.—40th edition, 400 pages, 100 pictures, by Dr. Larmont, upon Nervous Debility and Special Diseases. It was the first to expose the danger and failure of cauterization, as his cured patients testify. It should be in the hands of every person, in health or disease. Those who have suffered from the treatment of less experienced physicians know the value of his services. Offices 647 Broadway, up stairs; hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. and on Thursdays 7 to 9 P. M. Mailed by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey street, for $1.

704 BROADWAY.—EMINENT FOREIGN PHYSIcians treat by the new French method a certain class of diseases in both sexes.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
James M. Nixon .... Lessee and Manager
MR. JOHN S. RAREY'S
LAST LECTURE BUT ONE,
Of the Second Series,
On the Subjugation and Control of
VICIOUS HORSES.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 17.
Seats may be secured at the box office. No more tickets will be sold than can be comfortably provided with places.
Boxes 50 cents. Reserved seats $1.
To-morrow (FRIDAY) evening
Mr. EDWIN FORREST
Will repeat his splendid character of
DAMON.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 1½ o'clock,
Mr. JOHN S. RAREY will give his closing lecture on Horse Taming.

WINTER GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager .... A. W. JACKSON.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
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OF
THE NEW BURLESQUE,
THE NEW BURLESQUE,
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ENTITLED
MAZEPPA;
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MAZEPPA;
THE FIERY, UNTAMED ROCKING HORSE.
THE FIERY, UNTAMED ROCKING HORSE.
THE FIERY, UNTAMED ROCKING HORSE.
IT WILL BE REPEATED
TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY), JAN. 17, 1861.
TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY), JAN. 17, 1861.
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TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY), JAN. 17, 1861.
MR.
JEFFERSON,
JEFFERSON,
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JEFFERSON,
WILL APPEAR IN
TWO COMIC CHARACTERS,
TWO COMIC CHARACTERS,
TWO COMIC CHARACTERS,
IN WHICH
HE WILL SING
HE WILL SING
HE WILL SING
BURLESQUE SONGS,
BURLESQUE SONGS,
BURLESQUE SONGS,
SCENAS, BRAVURAS,
SCENAS, BRAVURAS,
SCENAS, BRAVURAS,
DANCE HIS CELEBRATED
MINUET DE LA COUR
MINUET DE LA COUR
MINUET DE LA COUR
AND PERFORM
SEVERAL DARING ACTS
SEVERAL DARING ACTS
SEVERAL DARING ACTS
OF
HORSEMANSHIP.
HORSEMANSHIP.
HORSEMANSHIP.
IF YOU WANT TO LAUGH
IF YOU WANT TO LAUGH
IF YOU WANT TO LAUGH
SEE
JEFFERSON
JEFFERSON
JEFFERSON
AS
MAZEPPA,
AND
MAJOR LIMKEY
In the comedietta of
AN AFFAIR OF HONOR;
OR,
A DUEL IN DRUGS.
The performance will conclude with
THE SWISS COTTAGE.
On Friday, 18th,
On Friday, 18th,
On Friday, 18th,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
Being his
LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE.
On Monday, 21st,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
Will appear.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.
Monday, Jan. 14, and every night during the week, engagement of the great horse tamer
PROF. HARE-HIGH.
Who will subdue the Harlem Lane Stallion,
NED LUFF'S GROUSE-EX,
WAMBOLD, PURCEY, GOULD AND HILTON.
The popular vocal quartette in new songs, choruses, &c.
NORTON AND DAN BRYANT in their COMICALITIES.
Scenes d'Ethiope.—Surprise Party. Miss Isabel Fling.
Doors open at 6½, curtain rises at 7½. Tickets 25 cents.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.—NIBLO'S Saloon—Monday evening, Jan. 14, and every evening.
N. B.—In consequence of the unprecedented success and increasing popularity of Griffin's great piece,
A HAPPY NEW YEAR,
It will be performed one week longer, with its great mechanical ship scene and grand skating match between two young ladies.
Great success of the NEW OPERATIC SCENE
And Ben Cotton's OLD UNCLE SNOW.
By request, the favorite acts,
BURLESQUE STUMP SPEECH—LATHER vs. POLITICS.
New Songs, Acts, Dances, Plantation Scenes, &c., &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
RAREY and FLORA TEMPLE.
THIS EVENING (Thursday), Jan. 17,
Mr. JOHN S. RAREY
Will, by the kind permission of her owner, introduce the celebrated trotting mare
FLORA TEMPLE
to his audience, and in the course of his lecture illustrate his system of subduing high spirited horses as well as those that have been spoiled in breaking, or rendered refractory by improper treatment.
This is Mr. Rarey's last lecture but one of the present series, and the only opportunity that will be afforded of seeing the high bred and beautiful mare Flora Temple in his practice.

MINSTRELS—THE ADVERTISER WANTS AN EXperienced person to join him in establishing a minstrel troupe. Also, vocal and instrumental performers. Must be A. No. 1 in their line. Address J. Burch, Herald office.

THEATRICAL GRAY WIG WANTED.—ANY ONE having one for sale very cheap address S. O. J., Herald office.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANOFORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURY,
Manufacturers of a new scale of overstrung base, patent insulated full iron frame, grand and square Pianoforte, No. 421 Broome street. Pianos to rent.

A YOUNG LADY, FULLY COMPETENT TO TEACH the piano, having studied under the first masters in Europe, would wish a few more finishing pupils. Terms $5 per month. Address B. A., Herald office.

CHICKERING & SONS.
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
694 Broadway, New York.

MUSIC.—A LADY, WELL EXPERIENCED IN TEACHing the Pianoforte, and who can produce the highest testimonials, is desirous of obtaining a few more pupils to instruct at their residences. Please call at No. 183 West Twentieth street.

MR. GEORGE CROZIER, TENOR VOCALIST, SOlicits engagements for concerts and oratorios. Lessons in singing on moderate terms. Address 62 West Twenty-eighth street, near Sixth avenue.

MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte for sale—Richly carved legs and case, round corners, full iron plate, inlaid with satinwood, overstrung bass, mother of pearl keys, made to order for present owner by city makers, fully guaranteed for three years, been in use but five months, cost $500, will be sold for $230 including stool and cover. Also, elegant Drawing Room Suit, cost $300, for $140. Inquire at 70 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS AND all kinds of Musical Instruments, sheet Music, Music Books and all kinds of Musical Merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second hand Pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One seven octave second hand, fluted round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway, N. Y.

$160 FOR A $300 PIANO; LARGE ROUND CORners, iron frame, nearly new. $100 for a handsome carved Piano, very little used, worth $200; and $210 for a 7⅓ Grand Piano, which cannot be equalled for $700; warranted by the maker for five years. Apply at J. & C. FISCHER'S, 336 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

INSTRUCTION.

BRYANT, STRATTON & PACKARD'S MERCANTILE College, 24 and 18 Cooper Institute—Open day and evening for instruction in Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Commercial Law and Commercial Arithmetic. Call and get a circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Resident Principal.

MARSH'S COUNTING ROOMS;
For practical and instruction in
BOOKKEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS.
598 Broadway, Irving Building.
Circulars, with terms, &c., on application.

MORNING OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—A LADY WHO can offer the highest references is desirous of a re-engagement; her acquirements are English thoroughly, French, music and drawing. Address box 3,603 Post office, N. Y.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, 323 BROADWAY, New York.—Teachers wanted—Principals, assistants and correspondents, in all sections of the Union. Principals and school officers can hear of competent teachers. Institute open daily for the introduction of teachers and pupils. RICE & ANDREWS.

PHONETIC SHORTHAND AND BOOKKEEPING ARE taught at GOWER'S reporting rooms, 635 Broadway, where persons wishing to acquire shorthand writing will have all the advantage of becoming reporters. Graham's works on shorthand writing for sale.

WANTED—A FRENCH LADY TO GIVE CONVERSAtion lessons, in a Brooklyn Institute. Apply to J. THIERIOT, 16 Maiden lane, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock.

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A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New York.
No. 137 Montague street, Brooklyn.
Wednesdays and Saturdays in New York. Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, in Brooklyn. Circulars of terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

MLLE. CARLOTTA AND AUGUSTA DUTHIL'S DANCing Academy, No. 3 Fourth avenue, opposite Sixth street.—Grand soiree every night. Lessons from three to five every afternoon. Good music and lady dancers.

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WYOMING VALLEY COAL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, weight warranted, and delivered in perfect order in all parts of the city. Orders received at pier 12, Eighth avenue.
L. SMITH, LOYD & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GRAND SUCCESS.
NEVER BEFORE EQUALLED.
TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY),
THIRD NIGHT OF
A most effective, interesting and
STARTLING NOVELTY IN 5 ACTS,
With picturesque Costume, Novel Scenic effects, New Music and general appointments, which has been long in active preparation, called
THE LADY
OF
ST. TROPEZ,
Translated and adapted from the French expressly for this theatre.
THE CAST
Has been distributed as follows:—
George Maurice, a rich ship builder and proprietor .... Mr. Lester Wallack
Antoine Cassade, head workman .... Mr. Norton
Charles d'Arbel, a young physician .... Mr. Reynolds
Doctor Gerfaut .... Mr. Moore
M. Langlois, a public notary .... Mr. Young
Count d'Auberive .... Mr. Floyd
Jerome, an innkeeper .... Mr. Bernard
Dominique, servant to the Count .... Mr. Parsloe
Joseph, servant to Maurice .... Mr. Coburn
Robert .... Mr. Parks
Vaillant .... Mr. Oliver
Phillippe .... Mr. Willis
Mennier .... Workmen .... Mr. Hurley
Pierre .... in .... Mr. Gledhill
Latude .... Maurice's employ .... Mr. Bruno
Legueure .... Mr. Waddleton
Rene .... Mr. Hill
Edouard .... Mr. Brown
Workmen, Sailors, Gendarmes.
Hortense d'Auberive, daughter of the Count .... Mrs. Hoey
Pauline Langlois, wife of Langlois .... Miss Mary Gannon
Charlotte, wife of Antoine .... Miss Fanny Morant
Toinette, wife of Jerome .... Mrs. Walcot
Time, 1781.
Synopsis of Scenery and Events.
Act 1—Elegant Saloon in the Hotel d'Auberive.
Self-sacrifice.
A lapse of one month.
Act 2—The Inn at Cerny.
The Lover and the Husband.
A lapse of one year.
Act 3—Ship yard and exterior of Maurice's house at St. Tropez, with distant view of the sea.
The Unhappy House.
A lapse of three weeks.
Act 4—Parlor in Maurice's house.
The False Friend.
Act 5—George Maurice's Bedroom.
The Poisoner.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½ o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
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LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
SEVENTY-SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE
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HAVE SEEN
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THE
LAUGHABLE, NONSENSICAL, COMICAL,
MUSICAL, SCENICAL,
FARCICAL BURLETTA,
ENTITLED THE
SEVEN SISTERS,
SEVEN SISTERS,
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SEVEN SISTERS,
SEVEN SISTERS,
SEVEN SISTERS,
SEVEN SISTERS,
SEVEN SISTERS,
SEVEN SISTERS,
SEVEN SISTERS,
WHICH WILL BE REPEATED
MONDAY
MONDAY
MONDAY
AND
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
WITH
MISS LAURA KEENE
IN HER
PROTEAN CHANGES
MRS. J. H. ALLEN AS MARY,
MISS POLLY MARSHALL
IN THE
SHADOW DANCE.
MRS. LOTTY HOUGH AS THE YANKEE GAL.
MRS. VINING AS THE STRONG MINDED WOMAN.
MISS WILLOUGHBY AS THE OPERA SINGER.
MISS MELVYN AS SATANELLA.
MISS COULDOCK AS FASCINNELLA.
MRS. BROWNE AS THE DANSEUSE.
MISS EVERETT AS CERES.
MISS FRANCES AS THE SPIRIT.
MR. DALY AS THE DRAMATIST.
MR. BURNETT AS THE OLD DARKIE.
MR. LEVICK AS LORD DUNDREARY.
MR. JOHNSTON AS ASA TRENCHARD.
MARY BULLOCK AS YOUNG SAM.
MR. LEESON AS PLUTO.
MR. WREN AS THE ALDERMAN.
MR. GOODRICH AS THE COUNCILMAN.
MR. BROWNE
AS THE
EMINENT AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN.
MR. BARTON AS SNAIL.
MR. PETERS AS MRS. PLUTO,
CREATE
A WORLD OF FUN.
DON'T
FAIL TO SEE THE LAST GREAT SCENE,
THE
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY,
IN THE
BOWER OF FERNS.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN,
AND
SEATS MAY BE SECURED
Without extra charge
TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
The performance will terminate at
TEN O'CLOCK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers .... Spalding & Rogers
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 17.
The new equestrian drama of the
TERROR OF THE ROAD,
OR, THE RACE FOR LIFE,
In which the
DRAMATIC AND EQUESTRIAN
COMPANIES,
BEAUTIFUL STUD OF HORSES,
Including the flying steed
GARIBALDI,
Will appear.
The performance will commence with
SCENES IN THE RING,
By the
NEW ORLEANS CIRCUS COMPANY.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
At 2½ o'clock,
ENTIRE CIRCUS PERFORMANCE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
The drama MAGIC WELL, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.
SMILES AND TEARS, this evening, at 7½ o'clock.
ONE WEEK MORE OF THE AFRICAN SAVAGES.
A Kaffir, a Fingo, a Zooloo, a Hottentot and Bushman. They will be on exhibition at all hours, and at intervals give their War and Festive Dances and Songs.
LAST WEEK OF THE AZTEC CHILDREN.
Miss DORA DAWRON, the double voiced singer, appears at each performance. The living What Is It? thirty monster Snakes, Aquarial Garden, Living Happy Family, Lightning Calculator, &c., &c., to be seen at all hours.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10 years, 15 cents; parquet, 15 cents extra; children under 10, 10 cents extra.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
GRAND OPENING BALL.
In answer to numerous inquiries, the Directors beg to announce that tickets, admitting a lady and gentleman, to the
GRAND OPENING BALL
Can be obtained at the Academy of Music and of the Committee. Price $5. Committee—I. B. Wyman, S. B. Chittenden, A. O. Hull, Samuel Sloan, Wm. M. Richards, John Greenwood, John W. Degrauw.

THE GREAT CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,
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BROADWAY.
THE
Largest and most talented Company in the world.
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COWELL COWELL
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OGDEN.
THE FINE
ORCHESTRA, ORCHESTRA, ORCHESTRA,
ORCHESTRA, ORCHESTRA,
Under the leadership
OF
Mr. DAVID BRAHAN,
EVERY NIGHT. EVERY NIGHT.
FOX & CURRAN, Proprietors.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MR. JOHN S. RAREY
Will deliver his first lecture in Brooklyn
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague street,
On Wednesday evening, Jan. 23, 1861.
ON THE SUBJECT OF HORSE TAMING,
When he will introduce several vicious and refractory subjects, by means of which he will illustrate his wonderful system and demonstrate his ability to subjugate the most unmanageable horse that can be produced.
Admission 50 cents.
Reserved seats $1.
The sale of tickets will commence on
Saturday morning, Jan. 19,
At the box office of the Academy.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.—SECOND Concert, at the Academy of Music, Saturday evening, Jan. 19, at 8 o'clock. Madame Colson, soprano; Signor Ferri, baritone; L. Schreiber, cornet a-piston, and full orchestra of Society. M. T. EISFELD, Conductor.
J. NOLL, Leader.
Doors open at 7. Concert at 8 o'clock.

ADAM AND EVE.
The exhibition will positively close on Saturday, 19th inst. Admission 25 cents.
GOUPIL & CO., No. 772 Broadway, corner Ninth street.

WILL CLOSE IN A FEW DAYS.
The third annual exhibition of Pictures of the French school. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.
At GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, corner of Ninth street.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY, JEUDI, 17 JANvier, 1861—BATAILLE DE DAMES, or the ROYALIST, comédie de Scribe; Le Beau Nicholas, chansonnette. Pendant l'Orage, bluette en un acte.

SPRINGFIELD THEATRE.
This elegant and only place of amusement in the city has during the past 12 months been entirely renovated, improved and enlarged, and will be ready for theatrical, operatic and other first class entertainments in a few days. Managers or other responsible parties may address Billy Haynes, proprietor, Springfield, Mass.

THEATRE FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE NATIONAL, in Walnut street, above Eighth, Philadelphia, with all its appurtenances. Possession immediately. Apply to Col. JAMES PAGE, Philadelphia, or to EDWIN P. CHRISTY, New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—NEW YORK.
ITALIAN OPERA SEASON
Of the Associated Artists.
MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1861,
First night of the season.
First night of Mercadante's chef d'œuvre,
IL GIURAMENTO.
Extensive preparations have been made for the production of this great work, and it will be produced in a style of artistic completeness worthy of the patronage of the public.
Signor Muzio, director of the ITALIAN ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION, comprising MME. PAULINE COLSON, SIGNORI BRIGNOLI, FERRI and SUSINI, has the honor to announce that he has leased from the directors the Academy of Music for the purpose of giving a short season of
GRAND ITALIAN OPERAS.
The season will be limited to eight nights.
Regular Opera Nights—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
The following artists will appear successively during the season:—
MME. COLSON, MISS INCLI,
MISS ELENA, MISS PHILLIPPS,
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI, SIGNOR STEFFANI,
SIGNOR FERRI, SIGNOR IPOLITO,
SIGNOR SUSINI, SIGNOR COLETTI.
Musical Director and Conductor .... SIGNOR MUZIO.
CARD TO THE PRESS AND PUBLIC.
In announcing the commencement of the Italian Opera season, the associated artists beg respectfully to state that they have formed themselves into an Artistic Union, for the purpose of giving Grand Opera in the most efficient manner that is within the scope of their abilities, and that they have no connection whatever with any other company or manager in the United States; that they have taken all managerial responsibilities into their own hands, and are prepared to fulfil them to the best of their ability, promising that no disappointment shall occur during their season which it is possible to avoid, and that all pledges given to the public shall be scrupulously redeemed.
In making this statement of their intentions, the associated artists earnestly solicit the patronage of the public and the support of the press in their new and arduous undertaking. The former, it is needless to say, is absolutely of vital necessity to the success of a season involving so large an outlay, and the generous assistance of the latter in co-operating with the management and directing public attention to the value, importance and refined intellectuality of an entertainment like the Opera, is of the most essential influence, and will, if cheerfully rendered (as the artists hope), be of the greatest assistance to the enterprise.
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 21, 1861,
IL GIURAMENTO.
Madame COLSON .... (first time) as .... Elaisa
Miss PHILLIPPS .... (first time) as .... Bianca
Signor BRIGNOLI .... (first time) as .... Viscardo
Signor FERRI .... (first time) as .... Manfredo
IL GIURAMENTO can only be performed twice, owing to the debut of the new Prime Donne,
Miss INCLI and Mlle. ELENA;
And the immediate production of Verdi's new and celebrated Opera,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
Prices of admission as usual.
Subscription for the season to parquette or balcony $10
Front private boxes, four seats, for the season .... $[illegible]
Persons desirous to retain their seats for the season are requested to leave their orders at the office of the Academy of Music until Friday. On Saturday commences the sale for IL GIURAMENTO, the first Grand Opera night.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE SEASON LIMITED TO SIX NIGHTS.
INAUGURATION OF THE FIRST
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA SEASON,
ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1861,
On which occasion will be produced Verdi's celebrated opera,
LA TRAVIATA.
Madame COLSON in the celebrated role of Violetta.
BRIGNOLI, COLETTI, FERRI.
Director and Conductor .... Signor MUZIO
(The price of admission will be the same as in New York.)
Parquet, dress circle and balcony $1 00
Parquet, dress circle and balcony, including reserved seats 1 50
Subscription, six nights 7 50
Private boxes, containing ten seats 20 00
Family circle .... 50 cents | Amphitheatre .... 25 cents
Persons desirous to retain their seats for the season of six nights are requested to leave their orders at the office of the Academy of Music, until Friday. On Saturday commences the regular sale for LA TRAVIATA, the first grand opera night.
NOTICE.—Seats for the Brooklyn opera can also be secured at Sibelle's, Wall street, New York.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors .... Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THURSDAY, JAN. 17, 1861.
Unqualified success of the talented comedian
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU.
Second night of the great drama of
MOSE IN CALIFORNIA.
Mose .... Mr. F. S. Chanfrau
Augustus Pillsbread .... Mr. G. L. Fox
Lize .... Mrs. W. G. Jones
The admired comic drama of
THE TOODLES.
Timothy Toodles .... Mr. F. S. Chanfrau
Tabitha Toodles .... Miss A. Hathaway
And the three act drama of
THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS.
Mr. C. C. Boniface .... as the .... Chorineur

THE GAIETIES, THE GAIETIES,
THE GAIETIES, THE GAIETIES,
616 Broadway.
CROWDED NIGHTLY TO HEAR
CROWDED NIGHTLY TO HEAR
CROWDED NIGHTLY TO HEAR
EDWARD BERRY
EDWARD BERRY
EDWARD BERRY
EDWARD BERRY
EDWARD BERRY
In his
ENGLISH IRISH
ENGLISH IRISH
ENGLISH and IRISH
ENGLISH IRISH
ENGLISH IRISH
COMIC SONGS,
COMIC SONGS,
COMIC SONGS,
COMIC SONGS,
BURLESQUES, RECITATIONS;
BURLESQUES, and RECITATIONS;
BURLESQUES, RECITATIONS;
MONS. GREGOIRE
MONS. GREGOIRE
MONS. GREGOIRE
MONS. GREGOIRE
MONS. GREGOIRE
MONS. GREGOIRE
In his
WONDERFUL FEATS OF STRENGTH.
WONDERFUL FEATS OF STRENGTH.
WONDERFUL FEATS OF STRENGTH.
MISS C. MORLEY,
MISS C. MORLEY,
MISS C. MORLEY,
MISS C. MORLEY,
MISS C. MORLEY,
First appearance of
MLLE. LEONORA, MLLE. LEONORA,
MLLE. LEONORA, MLLE. LEONORA,
MLLE. LEONORA, MLLE. LEONORA,
MLLE. LEONORA, MLLE. LEONORA,
MLLE. LEONORA, MLLE. LEONORA,
THE CELEBRATED DANSEUSE.
MISS FANNY THOMPSON, MISS LIZZY WALSY,
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MISS FANNY THOMPSON, MISS LIZZY WALSY,
AND THIRTY OTHERS.
Another great feature of this establishment is the
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who are the theme of admiration from all gentlemen of refinement.
The
YOUNG LADY WAITERS
that are engaged in the GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway,
have never been employed in any other concert room in this city. None but those of the most
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are employed, and a constant supply of "fresh faces" can be seen nightly. A change of programme every night. Gentlemen will please call and be satisfied that our statements are correct. Admission 12 cents. Remember, 616 Broadway.

IRVING HALL.
MONSTER CONCERT
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 18,
BENEFIT OF
MADAME JOHN BROUGHAM.
On which occasion the following
EMINENT ARTISTS WILL APPEAR:—
Madame VON BERKEL, Mrs. KATE COMSTOCK,
[illegible]
Sig. QUINTO, Mr. F. RUDOLPHSEN, Mr. MULLER,
Mr. DOCKHOUSE BUTLER, Mr. ATHSLEY COOK,
Mr. W. Y. [illegible], Mr. PATTISON,
Mr. WM. SAAR, Mr. T. AND HOGAN,
Mr. WILHELM DOEHLER, Mr. KRUSE,
Conductors .... Mr. REIBER, Mr. [illegible]
Tickets .... 50 cents.
[illegible]

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. Exhibition by the pupils, for the benefit of the Newsboys' Lodging House, will take place at 565 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel, on Friday evening, Jan. 18, 1861. Tickets 25 cents each. [illegible]

DODWORTH'S ROOMS.
MISS EMMA HOWCROFT'S FIRST CONCERT IN AMERICA,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18, 1861.
Pianist—MR. RICHARD HOFFMANN.
Violinist—MR. JOSEPH BURKE.
Vocalists—MISS EMMA HOWCROFT
and
M. NIVARD.
Conductor .... MR. TIMM.
Tickets one dollar.
To be had at all the music stores, and at the door on the evening of the concert.

A CADEMY OF MUSIC.
TERPSICHORE'S
THIRD ANNUAL
PRIVATE SOIREE DANSANTE,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON THE 17TH OF JANUARY, 1861.
Tickets can be obtained at Terpsichore's Academy, 59 West Fourteenth street. [illegible]

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 37 AND 39 Bowery.—Seventh night of Mr. Dan Bergmann. Comedy with songs, by F. Raab. [illegible] Mrs. Bergmann, Mr. Knorr.

TO AMATEURS.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WISHing to affiliate with a dramatic association now forming for the spring part of the city, can obtain all the necessary information by addressing Secretary, station C.

THE REVOLUTION.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

the House of Representatives, besides a probable majority in the Senate. The life and sustaining principle of the organization was to be found embodied in one idea—hatred to slavery. Their great party leader, Mr. Seward, said that the secret of their success lay in one idea—the equality of all men. Again, Lincoln declared that the limitation of slavery was their avowed object, and confining it so that all men might hope for its ultimate extinction. The emphatically declared sentiment of the party was that slavery was a social, moral and political evil. This was the doctrine of the men who must ultimately control the whole of the popular feeling in the North. It was impossible to adopt an opinion of this kind without making up the mind to carry what it professes. In other words, it was impossible for the Southern people to join the republican party without a great reversion in the policy of that organization; and, therefore, the republican must be a sectional party. In proof of this it was only necessary to show that no portion of the people in the Southern States could join them without committing themselves to a radical change in their whole social, moral and political system. Therefore, being sectional and the stronger party, they will control the government, to the detriment of the weaker Southern section. While the stronger would engross to themselves all the emoluments of office, and enjoy the patronage of the government, the South would have to pay the taxes, [illegible] to fight the battles and extend the boundaries of the confederacy. Thus the South would be isolated, and left to gradual decay, without hope of redemption. Thus the federal patronage and power, and all the moral and political influence of the government, would be brought to bear against Southern institutions, to the final overthrow of slavery. This would follow, even though the moderate men of that party got into power. Supposing, too, that they would not interfere with slavery in its present limits, nor in the District of Columbia, yet they exclude it from the Territories, which are large enough to make twenty new States, and upon which they pour a flood of emigrants from all parts of the world. Mr. Seward foreshadowed this policy, and their Homestead bill was the first preparatory measure to bring it into effect. They say that they would not interfere with slavery in the South, that they had no power to do so, but that their consciences commanded them to resist it. In like manner their consciences would prompt them to resist it on the formation of new States from the Territories, and thus they would have complete power over the establishment of slavery. Nor would they desist until they had finally taken measures for its utter exclusion. In this way they would give up the whole public domain to the foreigner, to the exclusion of their brethren in the Southern States. The anti-slavery doctrine would be pushed even further. Being the dominant party in the country, possessed of all the federal patronage, and having the control of the law making power, they would provide for tariffs, and pass sectional appropriations, and in every oppressive manner build up the North at the expense of the South, until they would render slavery utterly worthless, and compel them to give way before the increasing numbers and power of the free States. This would be the natural result of the dominancy of the republican party, even supposing their most moderate men were at the head of the government. Mr. Garnett then referred to the history of the emancipation of the West India slaves, and went on to show that under the policy pursued by the republicans the now smiling fields of the South would be deserted and become barren wastes. He would ask any fair minded man, could the South tamely submit to such oppressive domination and degradation as this? They would not do so. They would take steps in time to avert the evil. They could not hope for a change for the better in the policy of the sectional party, with a corrupt government in all its branches, Congress reduced to the open shame of expelling members for corruption and re-electing them soon after, not a claim allowed only through the all-potent influence of bribes, and even the election of a President almost as much a subject of traffic and corruption as was the Roman empire in the first days of its decay. A few years ago, in Wisconsin, the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary, was so convicted of corruption, and the practice was so universal that there were none left to punish. Even in the State of New York, in the present day, all the papers unanimously agree that never was there known such corruption as existed in the municipal and State governments. Therefore it was vain for them to hope for redress, or to look to Congress for any relief. It would not do to depend longer upon chance. It was the interest of both sections to seek a more permanent settlement. The struggle between them could endure no longer. It paralyzed every portion of the government, and created intense heartburnings and hatred intensified between both sections. The South could no longer afford to hold their slaves at the mercy of the North, and therefore they were compelled to seek safety and honor out of the Union. If they were to remain in the Union the South must be invested with the power of an absolute veto in every department of the government. They no longer expected justice from the North. The crisis was now upon them, and each must meet it as best they might. But the people of the North were now anxious to concede something of their former demands. He did not say they did so in any craven spirit, that they yielded to threats; but while he admitted the spirit of conciliation to which they yielded, he would ask them: could they think that nine millions of Southern people would show a craven spirit in tamely submitting to their wrongs? The masses of the Northern people had never seriously considered this important question before. But danger to the Union has awakened them to the question which is pressing upon them. If an appeal was made by the South to the men of the North, no doubt the North would rally to the rescue of the South and hurl from power the men who have usurped the direction of affairs, who have refused all conciliation, and denied the means of adjustment necessary to save the federal Union. His own State had called a convention, to meet on the 13th of February. That State and her people had been firmly attached to the Union, and would gladly preserve it, and indeed not long since would have counselled and advised the Southern States to have accepted moderate terms. But while general secession threatens the whole country, while disruption stared them in the face, the republican party, who had brought about this state of things, folded their arms and maintained a stolid and insulting silence. While they offered no terms of compromise or conciliation, they threated military coercion. Their rejection of all means of compromise showed unmistakeably that the South had nothing to hope from them in peace, and in that conviction Virginia had at last determined to take effective measures to secure her own safety and honor. Let no man deceive himself with the idea that secession will stop where it now is. No! it will not stop till the Union is thoroughly disrupted. The border States will follow and join in a great Southern confederacy. Virginia considered her material interests as indissolubly bound with the South as she was by ties of blood. If they considered her political position, it would be seen that Virginia was still more closely allied to the South. In a Northern confederacy Virginia would be a subordinate; in a Southern confederacy she would be a leader. The South could not safely await for the slow process of change arising from any attempt to amend the constitution, therefore several of the Southern States had resorted to the only remedy left to them, of withdrawing from the Union in the same manner and by the same authority by which they entered it. It was of little consequence whether the republicans believed it or not, but the fact was that the Union is already dissolved. If they resorted to coercion or civil war, that very war in itself puts an end to the Union of the States. Peace meant reconstruction, it meant union in some form or other, but war was inevitable and eternal separation. From the moment that one drop of blood was shed, from that moment all hope of reconstruction or union was at an end, and it would be vain to hope for conciliation. He trusted that none wished for war. There might be a few fanatic, wicked men, who would revel in the blood of the people, but he hoped those who had brought about the present state of things had acted blindly, and that they deceived themselves. They talk of the enforcement of the laws, and the coercing of a people who are unanimous for secession. This could not be done. The first attempt at coercion would bring on a general civil war. How could the laws be enforced in South Carolina, where there were no federal courts or federal records? The blockade of the ports was a remedy spoken of to meet the emergency. But such a blockade would be an act of war with a State, and was an acknowledgment of the existence of a *de facto* government in that State, a fact they now demand. Suppose they blockaded the Southern ports for a year, they would require a large navy, to be maintained at an immense cost, while they would be no nearer their object—the subjugation of the people. The men of the South were the descendants of men who defeated the power of England. But would the South be abandoned to their fate by the nations of Europe? No, nor by the American people either. The consequences to New England of a blockade of the South would be quickly felt. Three-fourths of the people of England depend for subsistence on the cotton of the South. France, too, depended upon the Southern products; and neither France nor England would permit a Northern blockade of Southern ports. And if they thought that they could reduce the people by an armed invasion, he would tell them they were greatly mistaken, for their armies would melt before the courage and determination of the people as snow melted in the presence of the Southern sun. Before they undertake such an enterprise let them remember the glory which gilds the rocks of Attica, and the renown which yet rested upon the heroes of Thermopylae. Those men were slaveholders. They were slave owners who carried the Roman eagle to the farthest ends of the earth, and who bequeathed to the world those Roman laws which still command the respect of all nations. Let them remember it was a nation of slaveholders who overthrew the power of Great Britain. And why should they be invaded? What would be the pretence? Forsooth, because they had insisted on the right of self-government; and for this they sought to make them a conquered province. If they attempted this, he would advise them to be bold in crime, to baptise their crusade in brothers' blood. Let them do this, and proclaim their victories on the battle fields on which Southern men had shed their blood for the Union in former times. But before they can do this the blood of their men—aye, of their women and children—would incarnadine their mighty rivers and seas, and the country will return to its primeval desolation. Such must be the inevitable results of what they called peace—peace such as they would give, peace such as the tiger gives his prey, peace such as the old Roman gave to his conquered foe. Peace! Why, no sane man could believe in such a peace. But why could they not separate without war? War was not desirable now, nor could it tend to any subsequent harmony. Without war they could be two friendly nations. They looked upon secession as rebellion, but the seceding States claimed that secession was the only remedy left them for the defence of their own interests and honor, and in response to threats of coercion. Why should they quarrel about what they do? Let them take facts as they are. Four States had already seceded. In a few days more three others would be out of the Union. In that case more than five millions of people will repudiate our authority, and if they attempted coercion upon any one of these the remaining eight Southern States would follow. How absurd it was, then, to talk of coercion, and to treat such a movement as merely rebellion. If it be called rebellion, then the necessity arose to treat with them by negotiation. Peace could only be restored and the Constitution reconstructed upon an equality of rights, equal in both sections and with full protection for their slave property. Whether there could be a reconstruction, of a single federal government on similar principles as the present, or as a league of a separate and independent